

THE
Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LI.

6th JANUARY to 30th JUNE,

1900.

HONGKONG:

**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "LAT PAU PRESS" OFFICE,
41, DES VOGES ROAD, CENTRAL CITY OF VICTORIA.**

INDEX,

6th January to 30th June, 1900.

LEADING ARTICLES—	PAGE.	LEADING ARTICLES, Continued—	PAGE.	SANITARY BOARD—	PAGE.
Affairs in China	422	King Lion Shan, Portugal and the Case of... ..	161	Amoy, Plague in	420
Afforestation and Spoliation in Hongkong	378	Kow Shing Case, The	395	Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Need of	384, 428
Anglo Russian Boundary in Asia, The	18	Kwang Chuwan	35	Board's Officials, Prosecutions by the... ..	214
Australia and the Empire	161	Kwang Hsu, The Dethronement of	70	Board's Staff, The	214
Barnesford, Lord Charles, on Chinese In-		Kwang Hsu, The Removal of	86	Bombay, Plague in	397
dustrial Enterprise	19	Malasia and the Mosquito	345	Central Market, Proposed Extension of	5
Billing the Dowager	193	Mob in China, The, and the Government	140	Chinese Cemeteries, The	88, 397
Boxers Advance on the Capital	378	Municipal Government, The Shanghai	269	Clark's, Dr. reply to Dr. Harston	383
Boxer Outbreak, The	304, 406	Murder of British Officers on the Yunnan		Clark, Dr. on Overcrowding	383
Bribery and the Chinese Population	287	Border	128	Cleansing and Linewashing	272
Britain and the other Powers in China	407	Naval Guns on Shore	408	Colonial Veterinary Surgeon's report	197, 271, 275
British Flag, The	395	Need of Preparation in the Pacific	87	Cricket Ground, Nuisance near to	330
British Government, attitude in China, The	440	Nicaragua Canal and the Far East	122	Dogs, Importation of	272
British Officers Murdered	123	North China, Affairs in	440	Dogs, Raid against ownerless	197
British Policy and Chinese Competition	4	Open Door, The	87	Drainage Bye-laws, The	272
British Railway undertakings in Asia	51	Opening of Yochow	208	Drainage, Plans for	107
British Shipowners going out of business	18	Overcrowding and the European		Drainage Sub-committee's Report	293
Cable, The Pacific	35	Population	359	Dwellings Insanitary	330
Canal Schemes and British Trade	192	Pacific Cable, The	35	Election, The Recent	4
Chamberlain's, Mr., Despatch	123	Philippines, A Year's Work in the	103	Extermination of Rats	197, 384
Chambers of Commerce, and Inland Waters		Philippine Commission, The	376	Food, The Price of	213, 293
Concession	141	Plague, The	51	Formosa, The Plague in	272, 330, 384
Chamber of Commerce: Tariff Revision and		Post Office Building	408	Godowns, Rebuilding of	197
the	211	Private Enterprise and Official Indifference	176	Government Analyst's Report	41, 272, 293
China Association in 1899	344	Recall of Viceroy Tan	35	Hainan, Plague at	108
China in the House of Commons	253	Record of the Year	2	Hartigan Dr., & Linewashing	330
China and her Mines	142	Reform in China	102	Hiogo, Plague at	272
China, The Development of	51	Remedy for the West River Piracy	34	House to House Visitation	397
China Trade and the United States	345	Russian Aims and Britain's Attitude	306	Housing Question, The	428
China's Trade in 1899	193, 210	Shanghai Municipal Government	269	Hydrophobia in Hongkong	89
China, Want of Policy in	252	Shantung, State of	71	Japan, Rabies in	420
Chinese Emigration Question, The	358	Szechuen Revisited	360	Latrines and Urinals, Report on, the	89
Chinese Population and Bribery	287	Tariff Revision What Stops it	160, 407	Limewashing Prosecutions	147, 197, 293
Chinese Ports and the British Flag	210	Telegraph Companies' Greek Gift	160	Limewashing Returns	330, 384, 397, 429
Chinese Opposition to the New Ordinance	163	Trans-Siberian Railway Completion of	3	Macao, Plague in	214, 272, 330, 429
Chinese Tariff, Revision of the	19	United States and the China Trade	345	Manila, Plague in	272
Colonies in China, The Government and our		United States and the Open Door	34	Medical Officer's Report	329
Commerce in China, American and British		Viceroy Tan, the Recall of	35	New Territory, Rinderpest in the	88, 107
Commercial Policy in the Pacific and the		Water Supply Question	408	Outbreak of Beri-Beri	4
United States	286	West River Piracies	34, 255, 307	Outbreak of Rinderpest	40
Commissioners' task in the Philippines, The		Yochow, Opening of	268	Overcrowding, The Question of	397
Commission, The Philippine	376			Plague Cemetery, Removal of	428
Completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway	3	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—		Plague and Overcrowding	271, 292
Consular Service in China	70	Arms Ordinance, Bill to Amend	235, 329	Pokfulam, Outbreak of Rinderpest at	41
Custom Dues, and Rumoured Increase	306	Bill to Amend Ordinance 10 of 1872,	329	Praya Ordinance, The	272
Danger, A Public	235	Canseway Bay Reformatory	237, 254	Public Urinals	397
Decay and Disintegration	140	Chamber of Commerce, Election on Council		Rangoon, plague at	214
Decrees of the Empress Dowager, The	86	of Representative of	427	Rats and the Plague	147
Defects in the Hongkong Currency	4	Chinese Ordinance of 1888, Bill to Amend		Rats, Raid on	89
Defence of Hongkong, The	441	Chinese, Regulation of, Ordinance	346	Reservation Question	428
Dethronement of Kwang Hsu, The	70	Chinese, Summoning of, Ordinance	105	Sanitary Surveyor's Report	40
Development of Shanghai, The	193	Collection of Shells, Monopoly of, 100, 177,		Sanitary Surveyor's Quarterly and Annual	
Diamond Jubilee Memorial, The Victoria	376	Colony's Contribution to South African		Reports	329
Disingenuous Ministerial Explanation	252	Relief Fund	106	Scavenging Contract Cancelled	293
Division Tariff what stops it	100	Coolies Shelter	106	Staff Increase Sanctioned	197
Dynasty, The, and the Powers	211	Council Proceedings, Bill to Legalise Certain		Trust Corporation, Proposed Scheme	
Empire in China, The Rights of the	422	Deceased Public Officers, Widows and		107, 146, 271, 293	
England and Russia in the Far East	50	Orphans of, Ordinance to Amend the		Veterinary Surgeon's Report	197, 271, 275
European Occupation and Overcrowding	359	Law Relating to the Grant of Pensions		Visitation, House to House	397
European Reservation of Victoria, The	234	Disorderly Houses	195, 212, 235	Water Supply	307
Far East, The, and the Nicaraguan Canal	122	Fees, Imposition of, Bill	106, 163	Wuchow, Plague in	330
Financial Factor, Russia as	368	Food Prices, Petition against the use of 280, 287,			
Foreign Trade of Japan	379	Hongkong Volunteers, Rifle Range for	329		
French Policy, What we owe to	176	Imposition of Fees Bill	106, 163		
Government, The, and the Mob in China	140	Jubilee Road	106		
Greek Gift, The Telegraph Companies	160	Magistrate's Ordinance, Amendment of	444		
Health of Hongkong, The	377	New Territories Land Court Bill	177, 195		
Hongkong Currency and its Defects	4	New Territories Regulation Ordinance	177		
Hongkong Garrison, The	423	New Territory, Works in the	107		
Hongkong and the Philippine Trade	326	Parting Words	444		
Hongkong Volunteers	102	Piers Ordinance, Amendment of	444		
Industrial Enterprise in China, Lord Charles		Plague Cases, Search for	379		
Barnesford on	19	Post Office Ordinance, Amendment of	106, 163		
Inland Waters, Dead Letter, The	141	Prevention of Nuisances No. 10 of 1872, Bill			
Inland Waters, Opening and the new Blue		to Amend	346		
Book	358	Public Health Ordinance, Amendment of	106, 163		
Inspiration at Peking	176	Salaries Question, The	103, 236, 237		
Japanese, A view	234	Standing Orders, Amendment of	409		
Japan, Russian anxiety about	306	Women and Girls Protection Ordinance	380		
Kang Ya Wei, and Reform China	327	Woo Street, The Condition of	195		
King Lion Shan, The Case of	142				

	PAGE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Continued—	
Dangerous Goods Amendment Bill	63
Election of a Representative to the Legis-	
lative Council, General Meeting	427
French Customs Tariff, Proposed Changes	445
General Meeting, Election of Representa-	
tive to the Legislative Council	427
Hongkong and Canadian Preferential Duties	63, 109
Imperial Institute, Changes in	109
Japanese "Safety Matches"	204, 445
King Lien Shan, Arrest of	142
Legislative Council, Vacant Seat on 204, 381, 445	
Manila, Postal Complaint from	204, 381
Marine Surveys	109
New Customs Tariff and Regulations, The	
Philippines	63
Preferential Duties—Hongkong and Gana-	
lian	63, 109
Philippines, New Customs Tariff and Re-	
gulations	63
Philadelphia Commercial Museum	63
Piracy in Canton Waters	180, 204, 381
Railway Communication	109
Resignations	204
Renter's Telegrams	109
"Safety Matches", Japanese	204, 445
Taxiff Revision in China	180, 204, 445
West River Navigation at Lak-lao	109
Woosung River, Conservancy Board for	109
SUPREME COURT, HONGKONG—	
Belilios v. The Bank of China and Japan	
Ltd.	212, 239
Chan Kit San and Sz Kuk San v. Ho Fung	
Hang	145, 179, 309, 381, 382
Ho Fung Hang v. Chan Kit San	145
Ho Tung v. Man On Insurance Company	382
Hung Hui Ching and Another v. The China	
Traders' Insurance Company	21
In the Matter of Ordinance 1 of 1865 and	
In the Matter of the Man On Insurance	
Company	124, 143
Kwong Leung Cheong Firm v. A. R. Marty	
Lai Po and Another v. Four Junk Owners	
Shell Collecting Case	74, 108
L. Kin v. Musso	197
Ng Lee Hing v. Hong Man Yuk	362
Palmer and Turner v. Belilios	198
Pearson, F. A. v. Goldenburg, W.	179
Rating Appeal, an Important	347, 360
Reg. On prosecution of Ullman and Co. v.	
Arthur Paul Precheur	196
Reg. v. Au Li	271
Reg. v. Chan Un	125
Reg. v. Chas. Critchley and Lam Shing	196
Reg. v. Cheung Ping Nam	125
Reg. v. Ching Fat Lam and 1 Others	362
Reg. v. Gheba Khan	291
Reg. v. Ho Tak	360
Reg. v. Ho Shing	361
Reg. v. Lam Choi and Others	362
Reg. v. La Hui and Others	427
Reg. v. Ng Kin	271
Reg. v. Pang Hing Yan and Pang Tak Ying	
53	426
Reg. v. Sun Yan Yee	125
Reg. v. Tang Cheung	361
Reg. v. To In	289
Reg. v. Tsai Tsung	196
Reg. v. Tung Man Sung	361
Reg. v. Wong San Ming and 2 Others	271
Reg. v. Wong Sing	350
Shevan, Mr. E. A., Rating Appeal	426
Soo Sum v. Bruce Shepherd	254
Sui Wo Chung Firm v. Tsui Shan Chi	
Sun Lung Firm and Chin Pui Lam Ex-	
ports Poon Nam Shang	20
Tam Ho v. Blunk	292
Theodor Sandico and Three Others v.	
Wildman, C. G.	347
U. Nervegna v. Wong Shu Tong and Ng	
Sai Jung	54, 73
Wong Shung Nui v. Wong Tak Ip	396
PUBLIC COMPANIES—	
Canton Electric Lighting and Fire Ex-	
tinguishing Company, Limited	337
China and Manila Steamship Company,	
Limited	182, 215, 277
China Borneo Company, Limited	133, 152
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	112, 169
China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.,	
Limited	244
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Com-	
pany, Limited	43, 58, 91
China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.	202, 217, 218
George Farwick and Company, Limited	152
Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining	
Company, Limited	182, 299, 257, 370
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	310, 242, 277, 318
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency	
Company, Limited	44, 58, 163, 217
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat	
Company	65, 77
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-	
poration	76, 131

	PAGE
PUBLIC COMPANIES, Continued—	
Hongkong Ice Company	77, 91
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	133, 152
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.	151
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Go-	
down Company Limited	153, 168, 278, 337
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,	
Limited	169, 244, 299
Hongkong Hotel Company	201, 215, 299
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	452
Humphrey's Estate and Finance Company,	
Limited	111, 132, 353
Kowloon Land and Building Co.	65, 91
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	218, 243
National Bank of China Limited	112, 182
Oliver's Freehold Mines Limited	91, 112, 259
Punjom Mining Company	279, 318, 387
Raub Australian Mining Company Ltd.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	218, 278
Straits Insurance Company in Liquidation	27
The Queen Mines, Limited	368, 416
Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Co., Ltd.	
Watkins, Limited	183, 201, 318
Watson, A. S. and Company, Ltd.	26
West Point Building Company, Ltd.	170, 201
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited	337, 352
Yue Kang Glass Factory Company, Ltd.	44, 59
PORT NEWS—	
Amoy	279
Canton 28, 64, 90, 91, 116, 117, 154, 167,	
203, 224, 245, 260, 276, 298, 319, 338,	
351, 366, 386, 399, 414, 431, 449	
Chinwangtao	9
Foochow	12
Formosa	298
Hoihow	319
Kiaying	29
Kieh Yang	184, 225, 335
Macao	451
Manila 153, 185, 204, 224, 259, 276, 297,	
318, 335, 366, 399, 432	
Peking	277
Philippines	90, 112
Sandakan	75, 168, 259, 260
Shantung	58
Swatow	399
Tientsin	28, 117, 154, 223, 259
West River	41, 89
CORRESPONDENCE—	
China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.	219
Chinese and the Empress Dowager	183
Chinese Imperial Post Office, The	279
Chinese Representation	184
Chinese Reformers, A Vindication of	337
City Hall Library	203
Civil Service, Another	387
Civil Servant's Salaries	184
Defence of the Colony	451
Diocesan Girls' School and Orphanage	61
King Lien Shan in Prison, a Visit to	222
Maintenance of Roads, The	269
Missionaries in China	337, 353, 367, 387
Navy League, The	246
Nurses Memorial Fund	259
Overcrowding	351
Peak Chair Coolies, The	320
Plague Victims and Infected Clothing	353
Plague: How it Spreads	387
Post Office, The	387
Reformers in China	367
Regina, v. Gheba Khan	299
Terrible, H.M.S. Reception Arrangements ..	320
Water Supply, Hongkong	387
Whitehead, Hon. T. H., Presentation to ..	279
SPORT—	
Amoy Races	45
Boxing Tournament	13
Boxing	181
Crickets	45, 105
Football 6, 7, 27, 28, 64, 78, 96, 115, 131,	
185, 204, 225, 280	
Gymkhana, R.A.	116, 320
Hongkong Races	57, 76, 95, 114, 126, 150
Hongkong Schools: Athletic Sports	225
Hongkong Recreation Club	246
Hongkong Rifle Association 246, 320, 339, 388	
Hongkong Volunteer Corps 65, 165, 185,	
199, 247, 261, 300, 338, 353, 370, 388,	
413, 416, 432, 452	
Hongkong Volunteer Corps: Annual Dinner	
Kowloon, Prize Shooting at	317
Proposed New Rifle Corps	280
Royal Artillery Sports	449
Royal Hongkong Golf Club	261
Royal Hongkong Yacht Club 116, 131, 151,	
165, 204, 225, 300	
Shooting Competition	8, 45
Talkoo, Sports at	8
Trick Cycling	231
REVIEWS—	
Asia, In a corner of, by Hugh Clifford	8
Au pays des pagodes, by A. Raquets	25

	PAGE
Reviews, Continued—	
Bitter Heritage, A, by John Boudelle	8
Barton	8
Chinese Miscellany, Meany's	50
Directory Bangkok, 1900	251
Directory Singapore and Straits, 1900	281
Gold Standard, Report of Adoption in Japan	
by Count Matsukata Masayoshi	155
Jenetha's Adventure, by Col. A. F. P.	
Harcourt	8
Legacy of hate, A, by Theo. Douglas	9
New Pacific, The, by Rupert Hows Bancroft ..	
25	25
Things Chinese, by T. Dyer Ball, M.R.S.A.	230
Village Life in China, by Arthur H. Smith ..	
D. D.	483
Yellow River Comments, The, by John de	
Ryke	56
MISCELLANEOUS—	
A Steamer Lost	56
Aberdeen, Extraordinary Affair at	396
Adelroy Company	297
Alice Memorial and Nethercole Hospitals ..	
257, 277, 300, 338, 353	
Allayne's, Miss Muriel, Farewell Concert ..	
336	336
American, Suicide by an	413
Anderson, Capt. G. C., on the Situation in	
the Far East	147
Anti-Footbinding Movement	164
Arthur, W. M. B., J. P., Presentation to ..	
316	316
Beaconsfield Arcade, Burglary in	335
Belilios Reformatory	239
Belilios Trust Prize Distribution	240
Botanical and Afforestation Report	349
Boundary Commission Murders, The	257
"Boxers", A Hongkong-Chinaman's Experi-	
ence of	412
Boxers, The Rising of the	411
Bribery Ordinance, The	413
British Missionary Murdered in Shantung ..	
4	4
British Officers Murdered at Mengka	123
Canton River Piracies	117, 166
Canton, Riotous Soldiers in	26
Causeway Bay, Armed Robbery at	362
Chater, Hon. C. P. Re-elected to the Hong-	
kong Legislative Council	23
China, The Crisis in 105, 411, 425, 430, 443, 447	
China, The Tien Tau Hui of	113
Chop Yik Godowns Afire	57
Churches in the Philippines	75
City Hall, Shareholder's Annual Meeting ..	
314	314
Clumsy Attempt to Defraud, A	167
Commission, The Philippines	415
Concert at Kowloon	6
Concert in Canton	453
Concert, Mr. Marsh's	241
Connaught House, Tragic Affair at	274
Corea and Russia	256
Corea and Japan	417
Counterfeit Coin, The Prevalence of	180
Criminal Law and its Development, by	
Hon. W. Meigh Goodman	78, 92
Dallas Theatrical Company	214, 334, 349
Diocesan School Prize Distribution	62
Drummond, Mr. W. V., Lectures, "National	
Trouble"	42
Empress Dowager, The	425
Empress Dowager and the "Boxers"	398
Empress Dowager, The Vengeance of	199
"Empress of India", Robbery on the	296
Engineer's Institute, The	74
Entertainment on the "Meadbrook"	300
Entertainment, I. O. G. T.	
280	280
Estimates: 1900	584
Farewell Concert to Miss Muriel Allayne ..	
336	336
"Far East", The Situation in, by Capt. G.	
C. Anderson	147
Fire Brigade, Hongkong	152
French Designs in Hoihow	29
Friars in the Philippines	63
Frontier Outrage, Further Details	153
Geisha, The City Hall	200
Government Service, Salaries of Officers ..	
123	123
Governor's Levée, The	23
Governor's Tour, The	239
Hamburg-American Liner, The New	386
Harbour Master's Report	398
Harbour Tragedy	366
Hastings, Capt. Departure of	185
Headquarter House, Military Tattoo at ..	
199	199
Hongkong Chinaman on the "Boxers"	412
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Premises	
at Peking Afire	181, 196
Hongkong Government Service, Salaries of	
Officers	123
Immigration, Japanese, in the U. S.	
350	350
Imperial Decree	143, 305, 413
Indian Famine Relief Fund 167, 181, 204,	
223, 245, 277, 317, 374, 382	
Indian Soldier, The Murder of 181, 196, 201, 245	
I. O. G. T. Entertainment	280
Jacobite, A Ball	380
Japan's Third Naval Expansion Scheme	24
Japan and Corea	417

	PAGE.
MISCELLANEOUS, Continued—	
Japanese Immigration in the United States	503
Japanese Press and the South African War	12
Japanese Safety Matches	386
Jubilee, Diamond Memorial...	384
Justice, Meeting of	23, 146
Kang Yu Wei at Singapore	74
Keppel, Admiral, at Singapore	271
King Lien Shan, The Case of	198
Kiddle, Major, and Mr. Sutherland Murdered at Meng-Tum.	198
Kowloon, The City of	123
Kwang Han, The Dethronement of	97
Kowloon, The Ghastly Find at	214, 297
Lawrence Gibbs, Presentation to	242
"Lee Po" Wreck of, the	166
Lekin Question, The	386
Li Hung Chang, An Interview with	442
Li Hung Chang in Hongkong	42
Li Hung Chang in Canton	56
Loan, The £200,000	385
Local and District Events 1899	9
"Local Problems", by H. E. Pollock	311
London College of Music	201
Lusitano Club, Entertainment at the	349
Luzon: Reopening of Ports	25
Malaria Mosquito in Hongkong	247
Mandarin Cruiser: Plundering a Steamer	56
Marah's Mr., Concert	241
Masampo: The Harbour of	278
"Merryman and his Maid"	104
Mirs Bay Pirates	57
"Monadnock" Entertainment on the	200
"Morning Star": Collision	166
Music, London College of	201

	PAGE.
MISCELLANEOUS, Continued—	
National Trouble: Lecture by Mr. W. V. Drummond	42
Naval Yard, Extension of	112
Navy League and the Queen	25
New Territory, A Year's Work in the	241
Ngan Tan Kok, The Recent Disturbance at	6
Noronha, The late Mr. Delfino	90
North China Field Force	431
Occasional Notes	52, 72, 103
Opening of the Soldier's Club	272
Oxford and Cambridge Dinner	242
Peak Chair Coolies, Prosecution of	315
Philippines, Affairs in the	6
Philippines, Churches in the	75
Philippines, Friars in the	63
Philippines, News from the	90
Piracy on the West River	22, 56, 166, 239
Plague in Hongkong	13
Pollock, H. E., on "Local Problems"	311
Post-Master General's Report	414
Prince Henry of Prussia	13
Prince Waldemar of Denmark	57
Public Works Report for 1899	275
Queen, The, and the Navy League	25
Queen's Birthday: Celebration in Hong- kong	364, 385
Queen's College: Prize Distribution	59
Queen's College: Report	181
Relic, A Japanese	356
Russia and Corea	250
Sailing Ship "Velocity" Ashore	12
Scottish Oriental Steamers, Transfer of	29
Shanghai Settlements, Extension	11
Shantung, The Province of	53

	PAGE.
MISCELLANEOUS, Continued—	
Shankiwan, Murder at	385
Shell Collecting Cases	25, 28, 74, 108, 177, 363
"Simple Minded Pirate", The: A Poem	42
Singapore Volunteers	12
Soldiers' Club, Opening...	272
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, The New	386
South African Fund	24, 75, 149, 223
St Peter's Seamen's Church	11
Superintendent of Police Report: 1899	168
Suicide by an American	413
Swatow, Rebellion in	90
Tai-an-fu, Shantung Province, A Visit to	167
Tarif Revision, and the Government	252, 415
"Terrible", H.M.S. Reception at Hong- kong	332, 348
The Grip on the Colonial Empire, by Jones, J. W.	226
Tien Tsu Hui of China, The	118
Trans-Siberian Railway	200
Trooping the Colours	397
Tsungli-Yamen, Changes in the	449
"Tung Tong", Piratical Attack on the	255
Tung Wa Hospital	181, 203
"Ussuri", Loss of the	386
"Velocity" Sailing Ship Ashore	12
Victoria Jubilee Diamond Memorial	384
War Relief Fund	78, 188, 245, 365
Warren's Circus	280
West Point, Fire at	24, 40
"Wheeling", H.M.S., Fatality on the	74, 108
Wright, Dr., Address to	815
Yangtze, The Navigation of	449
Yeoman of the Guard	104

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. L.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1900.

No. 1.

CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.....	1
Leading Articles:—	
The Record of the Year.....	2
The Completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway ...	3
British Policy and Chinese Corruption	4
Hongkong Currency and its Defects	4
Murder of a British Missionary in Shantung.....	4
Hongkong Sanitary Board	4
Affairs in the Philippines	6
The Recent Disturbance at Ngau Lau Kok	6
Concert at Kowloon	6
Football	6
Football Notes.....	7
Taiquo Sports	7
Reviews	8
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club	8
Shooting Competition	8
Local and District Events 1899	9
The Extension of the Shanghai Settlements	11
Prince Henry at Bangkok	12
The Japanese Press and the South African War	12
Chingwangtao	12
Hongkong and Port News	13
Commercial	13
Shipping	15

BIRTH.

On the 31st December, 1899, at Shameen, Canton, the wife of ALBERT NIELSEN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the residence of the Ladies of the M. E. Mission, Tientsin, by the Rev. R. E. Gaily, on the presence of Mr. J. W. Ragsdale, U. S. Consul, on the 21st December, 1899, GEORGE BUTLAND to ELEGIA M. BONTKE.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 27th December, 1899, LINO ANTONIO TAVARES, aged 66 years. Deeply regretted.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 1st December arrived per M. M. steamer *Salazie* on the 31st December (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

H. E. Tan, the retiring Viceroy, was to have left Canton for the North on the 26th December, but owing to private and family affairs he deferred his departure until the 4th January.

A telegram to the *Daily Press* reports the completion of the Trans-Baikal section of the Siberian Railway, thus establishing communication rail by with Vladivostok.

According to a London telegram to the *Daily Press*, the *Novoe Vremya* says the opposition that Russia is desirous of absorbing Korea or establishing a protectorate in that country is groundless.

We (*Foochow Echo*) regret to learn that the Mission House, occupied by the Zenana Ladies at Ku Cheng, was burnt down on the 7th inst. Fortunately the fire took place in the daytime and the buildings in the same compound, schools, &c., were saved. The disaster was caused by faulty construction of the kitchen chimney.

The question of the extension of the Shanghai Settlements has at last been settled. The *N. C. Daily News* says the French are to have their extension on the terms quoted in Sir Claude MacDonald's telegraphic despatch of the 5th December, 1891, No. 410 in the Blue Book, China, No. 1 (1899), and the opposition that has been made to the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement is withdrawn.

It is stated by the *Sin Wan Pao* that Sir Robert Hart has decided to distribute European members of the Customs staff among various likin stations and barriers in Kiangsu from the beginning of the year, to study the system of the likin officials.—*Mercury*.

According to a telegram received by the *Daily Press*, an official United States communiqué states that assurances have been received from England, Germany, France, Russia and Japan respecting the maintenance of the open door in China.

The business of the Scottish Oriental Company has been sold as a going concern to the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the vessels are to be transferred to the German flag. The employees have been given the option of continuing in the service for four years, after which they will be replaced by Germans.

It is reported amongst the Chinese that Marshal Su is not after all to take up his headquarters at Tsingkiangpoo just yet, but that he has been ordered back to look after the Kwangse frontier, where he is in such strong request by his French neighbours.—*China Gazette*.

According to a local paper, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has decided to build three more ocean steamers of the *Awa Maru* type for the Company's American line, and the local Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard has been favoured with an order for the construction of two of the three new vessels. The paper further learns that the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard will commence work as soon as the necessary materials arrive from England.—*Nagasaki Press*.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—We learn that H. E. Viceroy Li Hung-chang leaves Peking on the 5th January and has chartered the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinyü* to convey him from Chinwangtao on the 8th idem to this port. It is expected he will pay a brief visit to his home at Anhui and will then leave by the first mail steamer for Hongkong en route to Canton. The *Hsinyü* is being fitted out for his reception and leaves here for the North on Sunday morning, 31st December.

Work is proceeding at Chingwangtao on the harbour project. The mole is under construction and it is anticipated that by August next vessels will be able to discharge and load under a completed section of it, and a substantial jetty has already been constructed at which cargo boats can lie alongside, whereas formerly passengers, mails, and merchandise had to be carried through shallow water and mud on the backs of coolies. Chingwangtao is expected to become the principal port of Northern China.

There is a grand scheme on foot to enlarge Yokohama harbour, extending its limits to Honmoku and Kanskawa, and rendering it capable of admitting a hundred ships of ten thousand tons burden. The projectors are influenced by the prospect, now at length said to be imminent, that Tokyo is to be provided with a harbour suitable to its needs. They foresee that such a consummation would probably deprive the premier port of its position, and even of a great part of its business, so they intend to take time by the forelock. There is the usual talk of getting assistance from the Treasury, which in Japan seems to be regarded as a kind of Fortunatus purse, as accommodating as it is inexhaustible.—*Japanese Mail*.

Tokyo newspapers state that the French Representative, M. Harmand, immediately on the appearance of the pest in Japan, sent to France for a quantity of Yersin's Lymph, which has now arrived and been handed over by His Excellency to the Japanese authorities. This thoughtful act on the part of the French Minister is evidently highly appreciated by the Japanese.—*Japan Mail*.

The Danish cruiser *Valkyrien* arrived at Singapore on the 22nd December from Colombo. The Captain of the *Valkyrien* is H. R. H. Prince Waldemar. The *Valkyrien* was to leave Singapore for Siam, China, and Japan on the 26th December. She has a crew of about 250, and is the largest of the Danish cruisers, having a displacement of 2,900 tons. Her indicated horse power is 5,300, and she has a speed of 17 knots. She was built at Copenhagen in 1887, and carries two 8.2 in. Krupp guns, six 5.9 in. guns, 4 quick-firing guns, and 10 maxima.

The *Straits Times* in its Netherlands India news says:—The Second Chamber of the States General has sanctioned the doing away with the free port standing of Macassar. The Government urged it for revenue reasons. Macassar was declared a free port many years ago as a rival to Singapore. It failed to harm Singapore, but flourished as a trade centre. Trade there so increased that the Government decided, on casting about for additional revenue to meet outlay on schemes of administrative reform, to levy customs duties there. The mercantile community of Macassar protested against the measure, and stirred up opposition in the Second Chamber. The opposition fell through on the Government showing that more revenue was urgently needed. It is admitted that Macassar has failed to answer the high expectations current on its starting as a free port. But it was urged that a longer trial would assuredly raise its commercial standing considerably. For instance, with freedom from customs duties, there was every prospect of Macassar becoming, within the next ten years, an emporium for the increasing trade between Australia, China and Japan.

A sudden storm of extraordinary severity passed over Kobe and Osaka on Saturday evening, 23rd December, being apparently part of a storm affecting all the West Coast and Central Japan. About midday the barometer commenced to fall rapidly, and in Osaka, about four o'clock, there was a heavy rainstorm, while about six o'clock a tropical downpour burst over Kobe, the wind at the same time rising and blowing with great force, while the lightning was almost incessant. The rain lasted only a short time, but the wind did not subside until about midnight. From our Japanese contemporaries we learn that considerable damage has been done, accompanied with much loss of life. The most serious accident is reported from Osaka, where three tugs belonging to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, with forty lighters in tow, which left Kobe at 2.50 p.m. on Saturday for Osaka, encountered the gale at about 7 o'clock off Dembomura. The towing ropes broke, and all the boats were set adrift, some foundering, and others being stranded and smashed. Of the 104 men who were on board of these lighters, 25 were rescued by the police boats, and a number succeeded in getting ashore safely, but four bodies have been picked up and thirteen men are missing.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

(Daily Press, 1st January.)

The opening of the last year of the century. And Great Britain engaged in a war that is making more serious demands upon her energy and military resources than any conflict in which she has been engaged within the memory of the present generation. The Transvaal Republic, declining to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders, determined to try a fall with the Suzerain Power and to attempt to eject her from South Africa. An insolent ultimatum was accordingly delivered, early in October, and the invasion of Natal and Cape Colony immediately followed, the Orange Free State joining forces with the Transvaal. Military critics predicted that the commencement of the campaign would be marked by some reverses to the British arms, but probably no one anticipated that the reverses would be so disastrous as has actually been the case. It soon became evident that the enemy's strength, both in men and in resources, especially in the matter of artillery, had been greatly underestimated, and that the task before our army was a much more arduous one than the military authorities had expected. The reverses that have been sustained, however, have had the effect of strengthening the determination of the nation to place on a secure footing once for all British paramountcy in South Africa and to sweep away the danger with which the Cape route to India has been threatened. Lord ROBERTS is now on his way out to take supreme command of Her Majesty's forces in the field, with Lord KITCHENER as his chief of staff; reinforcements are being despatched; and, although it is impossible to say how long the enemy may be able to keep the field, there can be no doubt as to the final result. While deploring the loss of life and the suffering entailed by the war the nation is firmly convinced of the justice of its cause and is prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to carry it to a successful issue. Hongkong and the British communities in the Far East are doing their share in contributing to the fund being raised to afford assistance to the wives and families of the soldiers engaged, and there are numbers of men who, like the Canadians and Australians, would gladly take part in the fighting itself if the opportunity were afforded them, as is evidenced by the offer of a large proportion of the members of the Hongkong and Singapore Volunteer Corps as well as the offers that have been made from Manila and Shanghai. Meanwhile our sympathies are with the brave garrisons that have been for the last ten weeks so gallantly holding out at Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking, and Britishers all over the world will to-day in thought send them hearty New Year greetings with the hope that they may soon hear the march of the relieving forces.

In China, as compared with the feverish excitement of 1898, the course of politics has produced few startling changes. The Empress Dowager continues to hold the reins of power, but the Emperor still lives and retains his title, though he remains in obscurity. Whatever truth there may have been in the rumours at one time current of an intention to assist his "ascent upon the Dragon to be a guest on high" the fact that the eyes of the civilised world were centred upon Peking seems to have exercised a restraining influence, and KWANG SU has neither been deposed nor murdered. The same influence has prevented a markedly reactionary policy being pursued, but it has not sufficed to advance the cause of reform. From time to time startling rumours have

come from Peking, but they have not been followed by equally startling events, and in Chinese internal politics stagnation must be pronounced the main feature of the year. Railway construction, however, has made progress and must in time exercise its influence upon the Chinese Court by promoting intercourse and accustoming the nation to innovations. The line from Peking to Pao-tingfu has been completed, work is actively proceeding on the Peking and Hankow line, the line from Shanhaikwan to Newchwang is approaching completion, and progress has been made with the Russian lines in Manchuria and the German lines in Shantung. Work has not yet been commenced on the American concession for a line from Hankow to Canton, the Anglo-German concession for the Tientsin and Chinkiang line, or the British concessions for lines connecting Shanghai with Soochow and Nanking and Canton with Kowloon, but it is hoped that the year now opening may see the commencement of these important undertakings. The permission for steamers to navigate the inland waterways of China has been reduced almost to a nullity by the illiberal rules that have been framed for the regulation of the traffic, the protection of the squeeze privileges of the local officials having apparently been accorded greater weight than the promotion of trade. There is some reason to hope, however, that the rules will shortly be subjected to revision and that the concession nominally granted will be made a reality. In our own immediate vicinity the growth of trade has also been retarded by the prevalence of piracy on the Canton waters, with which the Chinese Authorities have hitherto shown themselves powerless or unwilling to cope. The Viceroy TAN has now been removed and is to be succeeded by LI HUNG-CHANG, who, although he may not be animated by any friendly feelings towards foreigners in general or Great Britain in particular, will at least make some attempt to suppress lawlessness in his provinces and stamp out the brigandage and piracy by which they are now infested. Meantime the increasing traffic by steamer between Hongkong and the treaty port of Wuchow affords some indication of the trade possibilities of the district.

When the year opened the question of spheres of influence and the open door was being actively discussed. The Powers appear to have arrived at the conclusion that the two things are not irreconcilable, and while none of them are prepared to guarantee China's integrity they have mutually agreed that in territory that may come under the control or influence of any of them there shall be no curtailment of the trading privileges to which the remaining Powers are entitled under their treaties with China. There are indications, also, of a nascent recognition of the principle that the possession of a sphere of influence carries with it some measure of responsibility for the maintenance of order and reasonable good government of the territory comprised within the sphere. There is some reason to believe that had Britain's attention not been so fully engaged in South Africa we should have seen ere this the strengthening of the garrison of Hongkong in order that troops might be available for despatch to any part of China where British interests might call for a display of military force.

How little reliance can be placed upon Chinese good faith, and how necessary is the steady use of pressure, was brought forcibly home to us in Hongkong in connection with the taking over of the New Territory added to this colony. A definite agreement for the cession had been arrived at, the

boundary had been demarcated by British and Chinese officials, and a date (17th April) had been fixed for the hoisting of the flag, when it was discovered that the Chinese had mounted guns on a site commanding the scene of the intended ceremony with the aimable design of opening fire upon the company that was expected to assemble. The whole district was found to be in revolt, sedition having been stirred up by the gentry with the connivance if not at the direct instigation of the Native Authorities. The military subdued the opposition in the course of two or three days, fortunately with no loss of life on our side and but little on that of the Chinese, and subsequently, to punish the duplicity displayed by the Native Authorities, Kowloon walled city (which had been expressly excepted from the original concession) and the city of Sham-chun, on the Chinese side of the border, were occupied. The latter, unfortunately has been retroceded to China, much to the disappointment of the residents of Hongkong, who had hoped that, instead of retrocession, advantage would be taken of the circumstances to set back the boundary at least to the crest of the range of hills that divides the Sunon District from that of Tung-kun. Later in the year there was a similar opposition by the Chinese to the French occupation of the territory claimed to be included in the Kwanchauwan concession, and severe conflicts took place attended with serious loss of life on both sides.

Considerable excitement was caused during the course of the year by a demand preferred by Italy for a territorial concession, which was met by China with a point blank refusal. Although Italy made a display of force by sending out several cruisers she apparently does not intend to enforce her demand, except as regards something in the nature of a railway and mining concession, negotiations with reference to which are still pending. Excitement has also been caused by rumours of strained relations between Russia and Japan, but what foundation there was for the rumours remains doubtful. The two Powers are rivals, however, both in China and Korea, and there is a widespread belief that their rivalry will in the end result in hostilities. During the year an alliance between China and Japan was discussed, and Russia plainly indicated to China her disapprobation of anything of the kind. Later a dispute arose with reference to a land concession at the Korean port of Masampo, where the Japanese had forestalled Russia in the purchase of land which the latter had fixed upon as a site for a coaling and docking station. The importance of this question was probably considerably magnified in the press discussion that ensued, but in the temper of the two Powers a very small spark might at any time suffice to bring them into actual conflict.

In Japan the year has seen the abolition of extraterritoriality, and foreigners resident in that country are now subject to Japanese law. While the change could not be expected to be welcome to foreigners, they have loyally accepted the new conditions with an evident desire to maintain amicable relations with the people and the officials of the country. The native courts have already had to deal with several cases affecting foreigners, and on the whole the decisions have been fair, but a recent case in which a ship's officer was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge arising out of a scuffle with a native swain, has excited indignation and thrown doubt upon the impartiality of the native

tribunals in cases where foreign and Japanese evidence is in conflict.

Turning to the South we find that considerable progress has been made in the pacification of the Philippines. America has definitely determined to hold the islands and the rebellion having been practically suppressed a great development of trade may be expected to ensue. A number of ports that have been closed during the rebellion are to be opened to the coasting trade to-day, and large quantities of merchandise are reported to be awaiting shipment. The form of government to be adopted for the islands has still to be determined by Congress, but presumably the Filipinos will be allowed to manage their own local affairs, so far as is deemed compatible with the public safety and the recognition of American authority. Commercially it remains to be seen whether America will establish in the Philippines the principle of the open door, for which she is a champion in the case of China. For the present foreign vessels are debarred from participation in the coasting trade.

In Hongkong the commercial prosperity with which the year opened has been well maintained throughout and gives promise of a long continuance. The colony has been well described as the financial focus of the Far East, and with the opening up of the Far East that is going on in all directions the financial focus cannot fail to profit. We have unfortunately had to lament another visitation of the plague, which has again claimed more than fourteen hundred victims, but a recently published return shows that notwithstanding the ravages caused by this disease the death rate has of recent years shown a marked diminution. This must be ascribed to the increased and improved water supply and to the advance made in sanitation. The success achieved by these measures should encourage the colony to continue its efforts in the same direction and to leave no stone unturned to make of Hongkong the first city of the Far East point of health, as it is the first in matters of finance and trade. In the hope that 1900 may see a speedy termination of the war in South Africa and that locally it may have as good a record to show at its close as its predecessor we wish our readers

A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR.

THE COMPLETION OF THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

(Daily Press, 4th January.)

The establishment of through communication with Vladivostok by the Trans-Siberian Railway marks an important stage in the development of the Far East. It will no doubt be some time yet before the line is fully equipped for handling the large traffic that it will ultimately command, and Tientsin, not Vladivostok, will be the real terminus when the Manchurian connections are completed, which will not be for another year or two. The coming summer, however, will probably witness a commencement of through traffic by the Siberian route between Europe and China, and the traffic will steadily grow. When the line is in full working order it will afford more speedy communication than the Canal route for Shanghai and the Northern Ports, the time between London and Shanghai being estimated at twenty days. With good steamer connections there would also be a saving of time in the case of Hongkong, but the service by the Canal route is capable of considerable acceleration, which, under the influence of competition, will no

doubt be applied. Travelling by a well appointed steamer being more agreeable than spending a number of days cooped up in a railway carriage, the Canal route will continue to command a large proportion of the passenger traffic in cases where the additional time required for the journey is not excessive, but where economy of time is of importance the railway will be preferred. The question of expense will also have to be taken into consideration, but this will no doubt be settled according to the ordinary principles of competition. As a commencement it appears to be intended to run through express trains twice a month only, but as the traffic grows the service will naturally be increased, and it will probably not be long before expresses start daily. One advantage that the new route will confer on trade will then be a daily mail, rendering us independent of steamers leaving on stated days of the week, which at present are so arranged as to make irregular intervals, giving two mails one week and one the next.

The Siberian Railway is the greatest scheme of its kind in the world. To bring it to its present stage of completion has occupied nine years, and, considering the difficulties that have had to be overcome, the rate at which progress has been made must be considered good. While recognising the increased influence that the construction of the line will give to Russia in Northern Asia, and especially in China, we cannot but congratulate our rival upon her enterprise and the success with which it has been carried out. The influence that the railway will exercise is undeniable. Siberia will show a steady increase in population and wealth corresponding to that which, under the stimulus of railway communication, has taken place in the Far West of the United States and Canada, and the effect of a prosperous and progressive population becoming settled along the Chinese frontier cannot fail to make itself felt in the politics of Peking. This growth of population has already made great progress. The anonymous author of "Russia on the Pacific" and the Siberian Railway," after showing how the Chinese lost certain territory through their failure to occupy it, says:—"The real cause of their loss was so apparent to the Chinese themselves that after the treaty of Aigun they began to colonise Manchuria and to increase its garrisons. Even after these measures the right bank of the Amur, which has belonged to China for centuries, remains almost uninhabited, except in a few places, presenting a striking contrast with the left bank, thickly studded with towns and villages, though it has been occupied by Russia less than half a century." This evidence as to the development going on in Siberia is confirmed by all travellers in the country. When the pressure of population begins to make itself felt, the settlers will begin to cross the Amur and establish themselves on the right bank, if the land there continues to be left unoccupied by the Chinese, and Russian influence will be brought closer and closer to the confines of China proper. Meanwhile the railway will bring a constant stream of traffic almost close past the gates of Peking, which will become a regular stopping place for the ever increasing stream of globetrotters as well as of commercial pioneers. With the railway whistle screeching at its gates, Peking cannot remain for ever a sleepy hollow.

The idea of going to war with Russia to stop her expansion in the North—an idea entertained less than a couple of years ago

in quarters that ought to have known better—is now quite exploded. Such a war might obstruct Russia for a time, but it could have no permanent results, and, even if it had, it is not the part of England to go to war to prevent the spread of railways. That railways may, and indeed must have, political effects is indubitable, but the way to counterbalance those effects is to meet railway with railway, and to make our own lines under such conditions that they may be politically and commercially more valuable than those of our rivals. It is easy to be wise after the event, and no one, looking back on the history of China since 1860, can fail to see that Great Britain has neglected her opportunities. The importance of introducing railways has been recognised all along, but it was thought that sooner or later China would progress of herself, and that the best policy was to "leave her alone." To such an extent was this policy carried out that even the tearing up of the little pioneer line between Shanghai and Woosung was assented to by the British Government. Some years afterwards railways were introduced in a tentative kind of way in connection with the Tongshan collieries, and have grown into the respectable system that has come into existence under Mr. KINDER's management; but British subjects having thus shown the way it was left to other Powers to bring about the construction of great trunk lines. Under the influence exerted by Russia and France the contract for the line between Hankow and Peking was secured by Belgium, while the line from Hankow to Canton has been secured by America. British concessionaires share with Germans the right to construct the Tientsin and Chinkiang line, but work on it has not yet been commenced. Other minor concessions are also held by British concerns, including the Canton and Kowloon Railway, but the only railway enterprise as yet being actively carried out under British auspices is the Newchwang and Shunbaikwan line. The importance of the subject is now fully recognised, however, and while Great Britain may be expected to urge on the construction of railways from point to point within the Chinese confines, she is also sensible of the necessity of establishing a connection between China and the Indian railway system. The Trans-Siberian Railway is the pioneer line across the whole width of Asia, but it will not long stand alone, and before the next century has long turned its first quarter the traveller in Asia may have a wide choice of trans-continental routes as the traveller in America. The opening up of what has been aptly termed "the new world within the old" has now fairly commenced, and the possibilities it offers to enterprise and industry may be found scarcely inferior to those of the new world proper. Disappointments there will be, no doubt, as there are in all things, but there is enormous wealth to be developed. With the introduction of foreign capital and enterprise there will spring up also grave political problems, of which the Peking Government would do well to take early note, for unless it moves with the times it will find its very existence endangered.

The United States cruiser *Nashville*, 1600 tons, 171 crew, 2,500 horse power, and carrying 6 guns arrived at Singapore on the 19th December from Colombo. Captain Raymond Rodgers is in command. The *Nashville* was expected to leave for Manila on Christmas day to strengthen the American squadron in the Philippines, and to help carry out an effectual patrol of the Philippine Islands.

BRITISH POLICY AND CHINESE CORRUPTION.

(Daily Press, 5th January.)

The Shanghai correspondent of *The Times* says it has been placed on record as recently as August, 1897, in a despatch from Lord SALISBURY to the Legation at Peking, the contents of which were duly communicated to those concerned, that "Her Majesty's Government cannot support British merchants in claiming any privileges which they have not enjoyed in the past," the letter of Lord ELGIN's treaty notwithstanding. The statement as it stands seems incredible, but the passage quoted might not appear so strange if its context had been given. What Lord SALISBURY probably meant was that Her Majesty's Government were not prepared to adopt any new reading of existing treaties in order to enlarge the privileges merchants have hitherto enjoyed thereunder. The interpretation of treaties, like the interpretation of statute law, is governed by the precedents of any previous rulings that may have taken place. Confusion would be introduced if this principle were departed from, and if Lord SALISBURY's declaration be read in this particular sense it will appear less extraordinary than if taken in the general sense suggested by *The Times'* correspondent. If new privileges are desired Lord SALISBURY might argue that it would be a more correct procedure to secure them by new agreements than by adopting new readings of old treaties, even though the old readings may be held to have been mistaken. The correspondent goes on to say that, under the conditions laid down, "it is manifestly unfair to blame either British consuls or merchants as a class for the existing situation, or to attribute it, in fact to anything else than to the misguided policy which has hitherto been followed in dealing with the Chinese Government, a policy already sufficiently condemned on all sides to afford the hope of better things to come." Probably no one is more convinced that the past policy of the British Government has been mistaken than Lord SALISBURY himself, the unfortunate results of past mistakes having been so forcibly brought home during his lordship's administration. Hence, we may assume that there is some justification for the hope of better things to come.

As *The Times'* correspondent says, the leading spirits at Peking "have not failed to observe that commercial concessions can be so worked as to yield a minimum of benefit to the foreigners concerned; the inland waters regulations, which erstwhile delighted the British Commons, are a thinly-veiled jest; the revised mining rules effectively preclude any idea of mining; preliminary railway contracts can always be protracted indefinitely by subsequent negotiations; promises made at Peking can be repudiated in the provinces, and vice versa." The mistake made in the past has been in treating the Chinese Government as a civilised organisation, conducting its business on principles approximating to the ordinary standard of honesty. Instead of that the Government represents simply a congeries of hungry officials, each anxious to line his pockets at the public expense, and with no regard to the obligations of equity or treaty. In internal affairs the rapacity of the officials is only held in check by the tendency of the people to rebel when the screw is turned too tightly, and in external affairs fear of the gunboat is the only restraining influence. To again quote *The Times'* correspon-

dent:—"There can be no serious development either of China's exports or of any other of the country's numerous latent resources except as the result of the complete reform or removal of the existing system of government with its thousands of hungry officials." We believe the British Government is now convinced of the correctness of that proposition.

HONGKONG CURRENCY AND ITS DEFECTS.

(Daily Press, 30th December.)

The currency of Hongkong is in a disgraceful condition, as almost every member of the community knows from his own experience. Some time ago a Committee was appointed to consider whether it was feasible or advisable to take action with a view to preventing the flooding of the colony with Chinese coins. That Committee recommended that no action should be taken in the matter, but failed to give their reason for the recommendation. It has since been bruited that the reason which influenced the Committee was of a sordid character, namely, that Hongkong derives a revenue from the export of Hongkong coins to China, that to prohibit the import of Chinese coins would invite retaliation on the part of China, and that the result might be a loss to the revenue. That, we contend, is not the point of view from which the subject should be approached, for it is a cardinal principle of good government that revenue ought never to be raised by debasement of the currency, and to allow a country to become flooded with inferior coin of foreign origin in order to make a profit thereby is tantamount to debasement. But although the ground on which the Committee is reported to have arrived at its recommendation may be an unsound one, the same result might possibly have been arrived at by another line of reasoning, namely, that however objectionable it may be on sentimental or patriotic grounds that the colony should be mainly dependent on a Chinese mint for its subsidiary currency the coins are in fact not so inferior as they are sometimes represented to be and they meet the public convenience. The question may be asked, indeed, how the colony could get on without them, seeing that owing to official obstruction or indifference a sufficient supply of British coins cannot be obtained. At present, we understand, it is quite impossible to obtain British twenty-cent pieces, while there is an unlimited supply of Chinese coins of the same denomination. Better Chinese coins than none at all. But while the scarcity of British silver coins is made up for by the abundance of Chinese coins there is unhappily no such compensation in the case of copper coins. Few Europeans, we imagine, have any idea of the hardship the scarcity of copper coins entails upon the Chinese. The coins are at a premium of four per cent. and under these circumstances the shopkeepers and stall holders in the market object to give copper change, and buyers cannot get copper coins with which to make their purchases. Thus if a person buys an article valued at four cents, the nearest tender he can make is a five-cent silver piece, and as the seller declines to give the change of one cent the buyer has to make up his purchase to five cents by buying another cent's worth of something he possibly does not want and can ill afford. To our sleek officials with their high salaries and exchange compensation this may appear a trifling matter, but it is no trifling matter to the Chinese working classes.

The Europeans, too, though the matter may not come under their immediate attention, have to suffer for it to some extent in the increased rates of wages they have to pay. If a sound currency be one of the tests of a civilised government the Hongkong Government, we fear, must rank as only partially civilised. Would it not be well to appoint another Committee or Commission to inquire into the whole subject of the currency, including the question of the British versus the Mexican dollar, as well as that of the subsidiary coinage?

MURDER OF A BRITISH MISSIONARY IN SHANTUNG.

["SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY PRESS."] SHANGHAI, 3rd January.

"The Boxers" (a Chinese fanatical organisation) murdered a British missionary named Brooke, on Sunday, fifty miles south-west of Chinanfu, Shantung.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On Thursday afternoon the usual fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May, Captain Superintendent of Police), the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Hartigan, Major Brown, Mr. J. McKie, Mr. Chan A Fuk, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, and Mr. C. W. Duggan (Secretary).

WELCOMING THE NEW MEMBERS.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding with the formal business of this meeting I wish to welcome the nominated and newly-elected members of the Board. I trust that our united efforts will conduce still further to the sanitary well-being of this colony.

Mr. CHAN A FUK—I beg to thank you for your kind welcome, and at the same time I, and my Chinese colleague, can assure you that whatever sanitary measures are taken for the benefit of the community shall have our cordial support.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

The SECRETARY announced that he had received a communication from the Colonial Secretary stating that the Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court had reported the election on the 19th December of Dr. William Hartigan and Mr. James McKie as members of the Board.

THE OUTBREAK OF BERI-BERI.

The following report, dated 26th December, was submitted by Dr. Clark:—

"I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the outbreak of beri-beri at the Blind Home and the Berlin Foundling House.

"It is stated that the Blind Home, a one-storey building on the Pokfulam road, which maintains about sixteen children and is now closed, has had cases of beri-beri among the inmates since July of this year, the first case to occur there being an infant who was admitted suffering from the disease. The only communication between this Home and the Berlin Foundling House (which are under different management) was the daily visits of a European nurse employed at the Foundling House to a European friend at Blind Home.

"This European nurse herself showed no symptoms whatever of beri-beri, but the authorities at the Foundling House are of opinion that she must in some manner have conveyed the infection to the Home, as the first two children to be attacked were two who were being (surgically) dressed by this nurse, one for an affection of the eyes and the other for some skin affection. Within two or three days, however, of these two children showing symptoms of the disease no less than fifty to sixty others were attacked.

"Up to December 7th the Home contained 102 children and girls up to 16 or 17 years of age, and on this date sixty-nine school children, all of whom were suffering from beri-beri, were sent to Macao with six big girls (who were free from the disease) to assist in looking after them, thus leaving twenty-seven healthy children in

the House. Two of the children died in Macao shortly after their arrival there.

"The children who were attacked were all between the ages of four and seven, and all of them slept in a series of adjacent ground floor rooms. These rooms are thoroughly well lit and ventilated and have close-boarded floors, which are pointed. Some children who slept in ground-floor rooms in another part of the building were not attacked, nor were any of the girls who slept upstairs. No European cases have occurred.

"The children's dietary appears to be a most generous one, comprising rice, eggs, fish (fresh and salt on alternate days), meat (beef or pork,) at every evening meal and thrice a week with the morning meal.

"The special points about the outbreak seem to be the unusually early age of the patients (all between four and seven), the absence of overcrowding, and the abundant lighting and ventilation of the premises and the liberal dietary.

"We must assume, I suppose, that the infection of the disease, which resides in the soil, and is not transmissible from one human being to another except through the medium of fomites containing the germ, was conveyed by the European nurse in her clothing, or more probably, perhaps, in the soil adhering to her boots from the Blind Home to the Berlin Foundling House; that it there developed rapidly, and that the children sleeping in the ground floor rooms nearest to the nurse's apartment were poisoned by the toxin generated by the infected germ. The fact that two children, who required surgical dressings were the first to develop symptoms of the disease is only in accord with the accepted teaching, but I think that, in view of the very brief interval between their sickness and that of the rest of the children, these latter did not contract the disease from the first two but that all derived infection from the same source.

"I recommend that the Blind Home be thoroughly overhauled before it is again occupied, and that all the ground surfaces be concreted beneath the boarded floors.

"I also recommend that the infected rooms at the Berlin Foundling House be thoroughly disinfected, lime-washed and repainted, and that if there is no concrete beneath the floors this be done before the children are permitted to return to the House."

The President minuted:—"This outbreak presents many peculiar features. (1) The early age of those attacked; (2) the intensity of the infection and the rapidity with which it attacked the children at the Berlin Foundling House. This points more to some common cause, such as food. (4) As against the soil theory may be adduced the fact that the disease is not so infectious amongst Chinese adults; e.g., when it occurs in a house it does not spread as a rule to the other inmates."

Dr. Hartigan minuted:—"The Blind House has had an unhealthy reputation for years. Fever, followed by nerve affection, Beri-beri?"

The VICE PRESIDENT proposed that the premises be disinfected in accordance with the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and that if the ground surfaces are found not to be concreted the owner be called upon to concrete them.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded and the motion was carried.

THE LIMEWASHING QUESTION.

Papers were submitted dealing with the proposal to alter the law as to procedure for breaches of Bye-laws made under section 13 of Ordinance 24 of 1887.

The PRESIDENT said the papers had been circulated and members would see that they practically meant an alteration of some significance to the Public Health Ordinance.

The SECRETARY—As it stands it necessitates notices being given.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—I think it would be best to draft what amendment we consider necessary and forward it to the Government.

Dr. CLARK—It is only the repeal of section 19 which is suggested.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Which obliges us to give notice.

Dr. CLARK—Yes. He added that he was prepared to move that the Board obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General as to the advisability

of repealing section 19 of Ordinance 24 of 1887 (the Public Health Ordinance). Section 19 provided that whenever a breach of the Bye-laws was committed the offender should receive a reasonable notice before any further action was taken. With regard to the Limewashing Bye-laws, in connection with which the question was raised, the effect of this section was this: at the conclusion of the two months which were given to householders in which, their house, to limewash if the limewashing had not been done notice had to be given them by the Board calling upon them to comply with the Bye-laws. That notice had to be a reasonable time, and the question of a reasonable time had been raised by several property owners. For instance, if a property owner neglected to limewash 50, 60, or 100 houses, the board had to give a month's or six weeks' notice for each house, so that the Limewashing Bye law practically became of very little effect. At the present moment they were in January, 1900, and during November and December of last year, 2,640 houses ought to have been lime-washed. Something less than 2,000 had been done, so that some 600 were untouched during November and December. At present the Board had to give every property owner offending a separate notice for every house, and serve the notices personally and give a reasonable time in which to do the work. Section 19, as it was now interpreted by the law officers of the Crown, put unreasonable obstacles in the way of carrying out the Sanitary Bye-laws. There was one Bye-law which required a householder to notify a case of infectious disease which might occur in his house. Under the present interpretation of this section they could not deal with the householder for not notifying until they had first of all given him a week's notice to notify. Of course the thing was absolutely absurd. Then there was a Bye-law which said that two bodies should not be buried in one grave. When this Bye-law was contravened they had to give the man a week's notice, telling him he had not to do it, even if he had done it already, before they could take action. There was another Bye-law which said that a body should not be disinterred without permission, and if a body was disinterred without permission they had to give the offender reasonable notice—tell him not to do it. Then another Bye-law said a common lodging house should not be converted into a brothel—the actual words were that the keeper was not to harbour bad characters. If a man kept a common lodging-house he was provided with a copy of the Bye-laws, and it was only reasonable to expect he should comply with them. However, at present, the keeper of a common lodging-house was entitled to a reasonable notice if he had committed an offence before any action could be taken. Section 19 of the Public Health Ordinance said "It shall be lawful for the Board" to issue notices; it did not say the Board must, but it had been interpreted as meaning "the Board must." The Board had enormous difficulties placed in their way in prosecuting for breaches of the Bye-laws. There were some matters dealt with by the Bye-laws which reasonably required notices, but these cases were dealt with as nuisances under section 18 of the Ordinance. It would be a hardship to prosecute without notice people who had committed a technical breach of the law. It might be considered a technical breach of the law if the fall of a drain was in the wrong direction. In such a case a man would not be prosecuted in the first instance but served with a nuisance notice under section 18 to lay the drain in a proper manner.

Dr. HARTIGAN, in seconding, said they ought to inform the Government that as it now stood the section placed the Board in a perfectly ridiculous position.

The motion was carried.

AMENDED COCKLOFT REGULATIONS.

Proof of amended Cockloft Regulations were submitted for further consideration, and on the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. CLARK, it was decided to forward the Regulations as amended to Government.

RINDERPEST IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) submitted a report on cattle and rinderpest in the New Territory. He stated that the grand total of cattle there was 3,416, the grand total of buffaloes being 1,862. The grand total

number of deaths reported amongst the animals during the past six months was—cattle 785, buffaloes 29. The total number of villages visited by him during fifteen days while on a tour of inspection in the New Territory was 204. The cattle were housed in wet weather in small mud hovels, and during dry weather were generally placed in a compound situated in front of the villages. Many of these compounds were covered with a layer of cement or lime. Mr. Ladds added:—"I may mention that from the districts of Shatin, Pingshan, Chun Wan and Taipo there is a great amount of straw and paddy supplied to the various dairies in Hong-kong."

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

An application was received from Sing Kee asking for permission to retain a cattle-shed within city limits for three months.

On the motion of the VICE-PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. CLARK, the application was refused.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE CENTRAL MARKET.

Mr. C. Vivian Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon), in a communication dated December 20th, suggested that as the necessity of a market for the wholesale and retail dealers in poultry and fresh fish had long existed, and as the reclamation of the Praya in front of the present Central Market would when finished be a very suitable place for such a building, the Board should advise the Government to retain the site for this purpose. He added that should there prove to be more space than would be required for the putting up of these shops and stalls the remainder of the area could be profitably utilised as vegetable stalls, and so provide accommodation for many of the hawkers who at present infest the streets and bye-ways of the Central District.

Dr. Clarke minuted:—"The Board had better enquire what decision the Government has arrived at."

The Hon. R. D. Ormsby minuted:—"This has, I believe, been already decided."

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY observed that it had always been understood that the land reclaimed in front of the Central Market should not be sold, and the question of erecting a fish-market there had been considered by Government.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Dr. HARTIGAN, it was decided to forward the report to Government.

THE PLAGUE AT NAGASAKI.

A communication dated December 16th from the British Consulate at Nagasaki was submitted. It stated that two cases of pest had recently occurred within the jurisdiction of the Consulate—a boy employed on a small Japanese steamer and a man who resided in the immediate neighbourhood of Nagasaki.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The death rate for the colony of Hongkong for the week ended December 16th was 22.8 against 21, and 15.3 for the corresponding week last year. The death rate for the following week was 20.1, against 18.9 for the corresponding week last year.

The deaths in Macao for the week ended Dec. 17th numbered 53, of which five were from typhoid fever and two from beri-beri.

LIMEWASHING IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dr. CLARK said that out of 2,600 houses in the Western District only 2,050 were limewashed during the months of November and December, so that they had practically 60 tenements in the Western District not limewashed. He asked for power to serve notices on the offenders and to prosecute them.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY seconded, and the motion was carried.

CONCRETING.

An application for exemption from concreting the site of stones at 90, Queen's Road Central, until such time as they are taken down at a later date was granted on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT.

This was all the business.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd have taken over the Scottish Oriental Steamship Company as a going concern, the officers having been given the option to remain in the service for the next four years.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PORTS TO BE OPENED IN JANUARY.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT IMPROVING.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 27th December.

Indications point to a general opening of the ports wherever troops are quartered throughout the archipelago. Recent orders have provided for custom houses and internal revenue officers for all the principal ports and towns of northern Luzon, and officers have been instructed to be ready to enter upon their duties by January 1st. General Young has been appointed Governor of the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Benguet, and Union, with his headquarters at Vigan, and the 3rd cavalry and 33rd infantry at his disposal. The ports of Vigan, San Fernando, and Laoag will probably be opened and the custom-house established by the 1st of the new year. Vigan is the second largest city in the island of Luzon, and handles an immense business. All the principal houses and the great tobacco companies have their representatives here, and the place will shortly be booming.

Colonel Hood has been appointed military Governor of Cagayan, Isabella, and Nueva Viscaya, with headquarters at Aparri. He will open to trade the great Cagayan valley, and station the 16th infantry at Aparri, Tuguegarao, Ilagan, and Bayambang. These provinces embrace the important producing districts of northern Luzon, and the presence of a large number of troops insures general safety. The country has been fairly productive during the insurgent reign, and as the closing of the ports has to a great extent stopped exportation, the warehouses are well filled with produce ready for shipment. On the whole the merchants and shippers are rather pleased at the prospect of a lively trade period.

MINDANAO AND THE SOUTHERN ISLANDS.

General Bates, the military Governor of the southern division, including Mindanao and the Sulus, is on a visit to Manila. He reports the country quiet and a thoroughly good prospect in almost all his territory. Many of the coast towns of Mindanao have been quietly garrisoned, and the officers in charge are doing all they can to encourage trade and friendly relations. Special trade regulations have been established for these unequipped ports, and permission has to be obtained from the military Governor or district military commander. Iloilo, Negros, and Cebu are showing a constantly increasing trade, and Samar and Leyte will soon be occupied by troops. There are several other islands of more or less importance that ordinarily carry on a flourishing trade, and with these it will only be a matter of time, for most of them have been by reason of their isolation, but slightly influenced by the course of the insurrection. The large island of Mindoro is as yet something of a problem, but no great opposition is expected. However, Philippine prophets have so often come to grief that one should hesitate to speculate.

Speaking in a general way, the outlook in trade circles for the coming year is very promising.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCE AT NGAN TAU KOK.

SPECIAL CONSTABLE EVANS EXONERATED.

The enquiry into the death of the Chinaman who was killed by a revolver bullet in a disturbance at Ngan Tau Kok on the 5th December was concluded at the Magistracy on 28th December, when the jury returned the following verdict:—"Liu Fuk met his death by a revolver shot fired by Special Constable Evans, who was acting in the execution of his duty." The jurors were Messrs. C. H. Osmond, J. Toppin, J. Hunter, C. Henry, W. Douglas, and C. Platt.

In the course of his evidence Evans said he was a private in the Royal Welch Fusiliers and special constable in the Hongkong police. On the 5th December he left the Kowloon City police station by boat with three excise officers and one boatman. They landed at Ngan Tau Kok at about 7 p.m. He was acting under the authority of the warrant produced. They proceeded to a house pointed out to them, and

there seized a out seven tins of prepared opium, also arresting a man who was there. On getting outside they were attacked by 50 or 60 villagers, who threw stones at them and struck them with sticks. He was separated from the excise officers and was forced to let go his prisoner. The people continued throwing stones and striking at him. It was dark at the time. Before his prisoner had been taken from him he drew his revolver, and as the crowd did not stop throwing stones he fired a shot in the air, but the crowd kept on pressing him. The revolver was knocked out of his hand with a stick and fell to the ground. He picked it up and lost hold of his prisoner, whom he did not see again. As he was picking up his revolver a man made a sweep at him with a bamboo. He missed him and he fired at him. He could not see if he hit him. The crowd kept on pressing him. He retreated towards the beach, firing in the direction from which the stones were coming. Seeing that his sampan was not there he waded about four feet into the water. Some of the crowd came after him, throwing stones and striking him. He reloaded his revolver, which had six chambers, and came out of the water, firing as he came. The crowd gave way a little and he got on to the land. He could not see if he hit any one. He made the best of his way to Kowloon City over the hillside. He had discharged all the cartridges he had in his revolver and had none left. He reported the matter to the Police at Kowloon City and returned to Ngan Tau Kok with a party of police. He found Li Tan, one of the excise officers who had accompanied him in the first instance, dead on the beach in about six inches of water. He found another of them in a house. He saw the man Wong San (one of the villagers) wounded in a house when he got back to the village. He did not remember having seen him before, nor did he remember having seen dead, who was conveyed to the Hospital with Wong San, before he fired first in the air to intimidate the crowd. His second and subsequent shots he fired in self-defence. He believed himself to be in danger at the time. The demeanour of the crowd was very violent.

By the Court—He fired at the legs of the crowd as low as he could. He sought to frighten them without doing them any more damage than he could help. The only man he fired directly at was the man who struck at him with the bamboo.

CONCERT AT KOWLOON.

On 29th December a concert was given at The Bungalow, Kowloon (kindly lent for the occasion by the Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G.) in aid of the Misses and Kids Fund. The concert was held under the patronage of Colonel Retallick and the officers of the Hongkong Regiment. The arrangements for the concert were carried out by the following Committee:—Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, (Chairman), Dr. Swan, Revs. C. Bone and F. Johnson; Messrs. W. C. Jack, E. C. Wilks, E. F. Skerthly, A. G. Aiken, E. J. Main, A. Mackenzie, W. H. Campston, Hendey, T. H. Reid, Stackwood, Ritchie, M. Watson, T. Longworth, W. Muskett and Captain Brown. The programme was arranged by Mr. A. J. M. Farr. Mr. Colin M. D. Smart acted as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee had the hearty co-operation of several prominent residents and corporations in carrying out the arrangements for the entertainment, including Mr. D. Gillies, Mr. A. Haupt, the Institute of Engineers, the Gas Company, and the valuable assistance of the local press. By kind permission of Colonel Retallick and the officers of the Hongkong Regiment, the excellent band of the Regiment was in attendance and played several pleasing selections. The chair was occupied by Colonel Retallick. The beautiful hall was filled to overflowing by a most appreciative audience.

The Hongkong Regiment Band opened the proceedings with the overture "Barrack Room Ballads." Lieut. Barrett, H.K.R., sang "The Ball of St. Mary's." Mrs. Longworth gave a sweet rendering of "Waiting," and as a recall sang, with beautiful effect an old favourite, entitled "Just before the Battle, Mother Mrs. Kershaw was well received in her humorous recitation, "Stagestruck." "To the front," played by Mr. J. T. d'Almada E. Castro.

Remedies on the banjo, took very well, and "Rolling March" was given as an encore. He was also recalled for a subsequent piece. Mrs. Jewell was encored for "Beloved, it is morn," and was similarly rewarded for "Dreaming." "Angus Macdonald" was effectively sung by Mrs. Mackenzie. Mr. Colin McD. Smart sang, "How heroes die," which was of especial interest from the fact that the song was specially composed for the occasion—the words by Mr. W. Muskett and the music by Mr. J. McL. Farr. Recitations were given by Mr. Muskett and Mr. Longworth. The former was encored for "Ordered to the front," and substituted "Absent Minded Beggar." Votes of thanks were accorded Mr. Chater and the committee, and the concert concluded, after the playing of the Regimental March and "Rule Britannia," with "God save the Queen."

FOOTBALL.

MATCH IN AID OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.

CIVILIANS VERSUS ARMY AND NAVY.

BY QUID NUNC.

This game was played under the most favourable conditions on the Hongkong Football Club's ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday. The ground had been enclosed with a light bamboo fence and an extra commodious stand erected opposite the members' stand. Although there was a good attendance of spectators there were not so many present as I expected, the extra stand being only about half filled. The members' stand, however, was fully occupied, and a goodly number lined the ropes. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., and His Excellency Major General Gascoigne, C.M.G. were among those present. The arrangements made were altogether first class and exceedingly well carried out. At the last moment it was found that Duncan and Wilson would be unable to play for the Civilians, but fortunately good substitutes were obtained in Hancock and Jenkins, and the eleven was little, if any thing, weaker than that advertised. The only alteration in the Army and Navy team was the substitution of Jones, R.W.F., for Basil. R.W.F. I have no knowledge of Basil's abilities, but Jones's performance was certainly all that could be desired. However, the full teams were:—

Civilians:—F. H. Kew, goal; R. Lapsley and H. W. Looker, backs; A. Ritchie, S. L. Jenkins, and V. H. Howard, halves; and J. A. Ross, D. Smillie, J. F. Noble, H. C. R. Hancock and J. D. Danby, forwards.

Army and Navy:—J. Donald, R.N., goal; Corpl. Thornhill, R.E., and Corpl. Spencer, R.M., backs; Jones, R.W.F., Bombr. Griffiths, R.A., and Lieut. Crozier, R.N., halves; and Bombr. Frost, R.A., Seargt. Barlow, R.A.M.C., Lieut. Greene, R.A., Pte. Dawson, R.W.F., and Pte. Demery, R.W.F., forwards.

Referee:—Mr. W. J. Mayson.

The game started a few minutes after the advertised time in beautiful weather, the Civilians taking the kick-off and facing the sun. 35 minutes each way was the time agreed on, instead of 30 minutes as is customary here.

The Civilians had rather the best of the opening play, but the Service men were the first to be dangerous. Dawson and Demery got down on the left, but Looker removed a dangerous centre with his head. Excellent combination by Ritchie, Noble, Hancock, and Danby took play to the other end, but an error by Smillie spoilt the movement.

The Army and Navy attacked, and Looker missing his kick the Civilian goal had a very narrow escape, the ball just going by the post. Later Lieut. Greene shot well from close in, but Kew kicked clear (rather risky). The play was now very fast, the ball travelling from one end of the field to the other in rapid succession, but the Service men were a trifle the better at this stage.

The Civilians made a strong offensive movement and Jones in a fine attempt to clear, gave a corner. This was well taken from the right, and a good effort to score was made, Donald, in goal however, effecting a smart save.

Kew at the other end was found plenty of work, but nothing seemed to come amiss.

Barlow made an excellent shot, but this Kew stopped, and later he dealt with fine judgment with a most difficult dropping shot put in from half back by Crozier.

Noble for the Civilians got in a shot right along the ground which the goalkeeper got rid of by conceding a corner. Nothing resulted from this nor from another gained by Ross a few minutes later. The Civilians were at this point going very strongly, and Noble was prominent with a fine pass to Danby, but this player was well tackled by the lengthy Thornhill and dispossessed at the expense of another corner.

However, the Army and Navy were the first to get through, for after a very strong attack, during which the ball bobbed about in close proximity to the Civilian goal, it was ultimately put across from the left wing, and Barlow (inside right) securing gave Kew in goal no chance of saving. Dawson was almost through again for the Service in a fine individual effort, but the next score came from the opposite side. Howard, from left half, placed the ball to Ross on the extreme right. Smillie, receiving, shot well in, and before the goal-keeper could throw clear Noble was on him and had the ball in the net, making the score one each. The Civilians were on the offensive immediately again, but found Donald safe in goal.

Danby frequently found Thornhill a thorn in his side, the R. N. man exhibiting strong defence. Some good passing, commenced by Howard and Hancock, was spoilt by Noble. The game continued fast and even to half time, when the score remained.

Civilians ... 1 goal
Army and Navy ... 1 goal

On the restart Jones was noticeable for smart play. Then a free kick was given against the Civilians on the Services' right wing and the ball was dropped right in front of goal, but nothing more serious than a corner resulted. This was well taken by Crozier, but nothing tangible was gained.

A little later Thornhill lay somewhat too far up the field, and a smart attack by the Civilians found the opposing defence a little higgledy-piggledy and Ross got a rather simple goal.

Play slackened for a while; then the Services pressed. Demery sent in a lovely shot and Kew responded with a magnificent save.

From the start the game had been of a very fast description, and must have taken a deal out of the players, so it was no wonder that now the play slowed down somewhat. A good deal of work was done by the left wing for the Army and Navy, but Dawson did a lot of harm by hanging on to the ball. Smillie and Noble changed places. The ball travelled from one goal to the other very frequently, first one side then the other attacking. Noble made a good run on the right, then Dawson was smartly robbed by Lapsley. Barlow made a good attempt on the Civilians goal, and after Danby had shot over at the other end, Demery mulled a fine chance of scoring for the Army and Navy.

Although the Services kept the play mostly in the Civilians' half the best attempts at scoring came from the latter. Danby put well across and Noble, lying close in, just missed the ball when a score seemed inevitable; and later the same player had hard lines with a very strong shot.

Nothing further being scored the game ended.

Army and Navy ... 1
Civilians ... 2

The game was certainly the best I have witnessed this season, the play being of a very high standard indeed for this colony.

Although matters could hardly have been more even, the winners I consider were entitled to their victory. The Civilians were stronger in goal, for Kew was in great form, but the backs on either side, I should say, were about level. In the halves the Army and Navy team was somewhat superior, its trio being very strong, indeed. Forward, the Civilians were the better, for though their five were not too showy they were certainly the more effective.

For the Civilians Lapsley played a very fine game at back, and Looker was also in good fettle. At half both Ritchie and Howard were exceedingly good, and Jenkins,

although not on a level with the other two is certainly to be complimented on his display.

In the forward line Hancock and Danby made the strongest wing. These two always play well together. Ross at out side was excellent throughout, and Noble, whilst playing centre, did a lot of good work, especially in the earlier part of the game. He sustained some slight injury to his foot towards the end. Smillie at times did good work, but seemed to lack energy.

For the Army and Navy, Donald, though not so good as Kew, did well in goal. Thornhill and Spencer were a strong pair of backs, but the former sometimes gets a little too far from his goal. Griffiths at centre half was very prominent throughout the game, and both Lieut Crozier and Jones played splendidly. Dawson and Demery, the left wing, were cleverest amongst the forwards while in the open, but they were not the most effective, as they often over did their passing and Dawson was excessively selfish.

Frost and Barlow played very well on the right wing, the latter being very noticeable for his shooting. Lieut. Greene put in some very neat short passing, but can hardly be said to have played a great game.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB VERSUS
25th CO. S.D., R.A.

BY QUID NUNC.

This, one of the most interesting matches of the round was played on Thursday. The ground, notwithstanding the recent rains, was not in bad condition. The temperature was favourable to the players, but not to the spectators, and I am sure the attendance would have been considerably larger had it not been for the intense cold.

Chad Kew was able to turn out for the Club again, but they were without the services of Ross and Green, which let in Johnston and Jenkins. The full teams were:—

Club:—F. H. Kew, goal; Looker and Pinckney, backs; Jenkins, C. T. Kew, and Howard, halves; and Lowe, Noble, B. Johnston, Hancock, and Danby, forwards.

25th S.D., R.A.:—Cox, goal; Jackson and McMurray, backs; Griffiths, Stewart, and Hutchison, halves; and Jones, Mulvey, Perigo, Robinson, and Hedges, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Drew.

In the first half of the game the Artillery had clearly the best of the argument. They scored by the instrumentality of Jones in the first couple of minutes, and, although they made other good attempts to get through and a good centre by Lowe almost brought a point to the Club, this proved the only goal to half time.

The Club attacked strongly just before half time and the whistle blew for the interval with McMurray, the Artillery back, on the ground with a slight injury sustained while tackling Lowe.

Half-time score:—

25th S.D., R.A. ... one goal
Club ... nil

On the Artillery re-starting play was of a desultory character for a little while; then Jones, R.A., tricked Pinckney nicely, but made a poor attempt at a centre. The soldiers were the better for some little while and made some hot attacks. Hedges put in a good long shot, which just missed its mark; then Jones on the other extreme spoilt a good movement by off side. After some slack play the Club attacked, Noble sending in a good shot. A bully in the soldier's goal succeeded, and whilst some of the Club players were appealing for a foul Jenkins at right half secured the ball as it got loose and sent in a high one, which just defeated the goal-keeper. This made the score one each.

The Artillery then attacked and Jones beat both Howard and Pinckney, but finished by putting out badly. Soon afterwards good passing by Danby, Hancock, and Noble gave the latter, who had gone centre vice Johnston at half time, an opportunity which he fully availed himself of, placing his side ahead with a beauty.

Just now the behaviour of a contingent of the R.A. supporters who occupied the new stand became particularly objectionable. From the start their conduct had been such as to disgrace their uniform and as the game progressed it became worse. They took objection to any decision of the referee which was against their favourites, whether fair or not, and vented their displeasure by uncomplimentary remarks directed at that much-abused official, for the most part couched in language unfit for publication. As a rule our soldiers know well how to conduct themselves and one can safely take ladies to any gathering they attend without fear of having them shocked by unseemly language, but yesterday's occurrence is one calculated to bring discredit on a respectable body of men, and we are extremely sorry for it.

After the Club secured the lead the R.A. made every effort to draw level and Griffiths from half-back gave Kew a fine shot to stop. Then Stewart wound up a good effort by putting just over. Later Hancock smartly robbed Stewart and passed to Danby, who appeared to be off-side. The referee did not think so, and Danby, with no one to oppose him, ran the ball close into goal, but made a miserable effort to score.

The R.A. had appealed for off-side, and, not satisfied with the referee's decision McMurray made some impertinent remarks to that official and was promptly ordered off the field. With this the whole team were going to leave, but after about ten minutes' palaver better sense prevailed and they resumed with only ten men. Although thus handicapped, the game had only just been re-started when Jones defeated Kew, making matters level once more. With the R.A. weakened the Club had the best of it, and after Danby had been given off-side and Noble had missed an easy chance Lowe scored an excellent goal and the Club won a hard-earned victory. Result:—

Club ... 3 goals
25th S.D., R.A. ... 2 do

It was a most unsatisfactory game. The R.A. had a strong eleven, including such excellent players as Stewart, Griffiths, and Jones, and played well at the start, but, egged on by some of their partizans, they started to play rough and spoilt their chance.

I felt sorry for the referee, for he was very much interfered with in his duties. He was not happy in some of his later decisions, but this was due a good deal, I think, to the state of mind he was reduced to by the baiting he received throughout the match. For every decision against the soldiers, even if fair, he was hooted, and this is not calculated to improve a man's efficiency.

Johnston's inclusion amongst the Club's forwards upset them, especially during the first half while he was centre. The half-backs, backs, and goal-keeper played well, but as a whole the team was not up to the mark and was lucky to win. Howard was the most useful man on his side.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

BY QUID NUNC.

1st January.

Excepting the Patriotic match (of which I give a special report) nothing of importance has occurred in the football world during the week. Holidays interfere with everything.

I hear that Mr. H. E. Green's employers have appointed him to take charge of their interests in Kobe. All local foot-ballers will be sorry to lose Mr. Green, and the Hongkong Football Club will particularly miss him, as he is a valuable member of its team. I am sure all will join me in wishing him success.

This afternoon a six-a-side football contest will form one of the items of the Taku sports, the Engineers' Institute and Royal Engineers being the contestants.

On Friday the undecided Shield tie between the Engineers' Institute and F. C. R. V. F. will be replayed, but this time the game will take place on the Hongkong Football Club's ground. It will be remembered that this first attempt resulted in a draw of 2 goals each, extra time being played.

TAIKOO SPORTS.

NINTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING.

On Monday the ninth annual athletic meeting took place at Quarry Bay. Though somewhat sharp for the spectators, of whom there was a large number, the weather was most favourable for the competitors. As usual the ground was brightened by a liberal display of bunting, and the whole meeting was of a most enjoyable character. The competitor who was most to the fore was Thomas Shand, who won the Champions' Cup, which was decided on points. He had 26 points to his credit. T. McKay again won the first prize for throwing the hammer, his distance being 70 feet 3 inches, against 68 feet last year. J. H. Hance beat all competitors in the high jump; his distance was 4 feet 2 inches against Armstrong's 4 feet 4 inches last year. By the kind permission of Lieut. Col. Retallick and officers, the band of the Hongkong Regiment played during the afternoon. The following were the officials:—

President.—Mr. Herbert Smith.
Sports Committee.—Messrs. J. A. Ross, J. Lochead, R. Berwick, Jun., D. Currie, R. Dickson, T. Grimshaw, M. Macleod, and J. Coils.
Judges.—Messrs. John Rodger and John Coils.

Time Keepers.—Messrs. H. McKenzie and J. Blake.

Clerks of the Course.—Messrs. Macleod and W. Hardwick.

Handicappers.—Messrs. J. Dickie, J. Coils, and T. Grimshaw.

Stewards.—Messrs. W. White, B. Barclay, and C. Lesbirel.

Lap Scorer.—Mr. W. Farmer.

Starter.—Mr. R. Berwick, Jun.

Secretary.—Mr. Robt. Dickson.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE HANDICAP (confined).—First prize presented by the V.R.C., second by Mr. Tse Chin.

J. H. Hance, 4 yards start ... 1
A. McKirdy, 9 yards start ... 2
F. W. White, 12 yards start ... 3
Time, 10 3/5 sec.

TWO-MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP (open to all non-first prize winners).—First prize presented by McKirdy and Co., second by Mr. Ah Poi.

T. Shand, 175 yards start ... 1
J. Livingstone, 175 yards start ... 2
A. E. Alves, scratch ... 3
Time, 4 min. 4 1/2 sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER (open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks, and V.R.C.).—Prize presented by Mr. Ah Wing.

Thomas McKay (70 ft. 3 in.) ... 1
R. Perrie ... 2
Thomas Shand ... 3

FOUR-MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP (open to all comers).—First prize presented by China Sugar Refinery Staff; second by Mr. J. A. Young; third by Mr. Ah Kam.

T. Shand, 550 yards start ... 1
A. McKirdy, scratch ... 2
J. C. Logan, 200 yards start ... 3
Time, 10 min. 24 1/2 sec.

220 YARDS FLAT RACE HANDICAP (confined).—First prize presented by Vacuum Oil Company; second by Mr. J. Blake.

J. H. Hance, 8 yards start ... 1
F. C. Shuster, 16 yards start ... 2
C. A. Bowley, 12 yards start ... 3
Time, 25 sec.

VETERANS' BICYCLE RACE (open to all comers over 40).—Distance one mile; ten yards start for every year over 40. Prize presented by the London and Lancashire Fire Assurance Company.

J. Harvie ... 1
J. Blake ... 2
A. M. R. Pereira ... 3

HIGH JUMP (confined).—Prize presented by Dr. Rennie. Previous winners penalised.

J. H. Hance (4ft 2in) ... 1
F. E. Shuster ... 2
J. Dickie ... 3

SIX-A-SIDE FOOTBALL MATCH.—Prize presented by the Taikoo Recreation Club. Time, quarter of an hour each way. The Marine Engineers and the Royal Engineers competed. The latter scored two goals during the first ten minutes; nothing else was scored.

Royal Engineers ... 2 goals
Marine Engineers ... nil

TWO-MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP (open).—First prize presented by the Hongkong Cycle Club; second by Mr. W. Ramsay.

T. Shand, 350 yards start ... 1
J. Livingstone, 350 yards start ... 2
A. McKirdy, scratch ... 3
Time, 4 mins. 20 secs.

HALF-MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP (open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks, and V.R.C.).—First prize presented by M.B.K.; second by Royal Exchange Fire Assurance Corporation.

A. Humphreys, 15 yards start ... 1
J. H. Hance, 20 yards start ... 2
C. A. Bowley, 30 yards start ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 15 secs.

OBSTACLE RACE (confined).—Prize presented by Mr. Yuen Hop.

A. McKirdy ... 1
J. H. Hance ... 2
C. A. Bowley ... 3

ONE-MILE BICYCLE RACE HANDICAP (confined).—Prize presented by Portuguese competitors.

T. Shand, 200 yards start ... 1
T. E. Shuster, 300 yards start ... 2
R. A. Ferguson, 200 yards start ... 3
Time, 2 min. 15 sec.

HURDLE RACE HANDICAP (open to China Sugar Refinery, Docks, and V.R.C.). Prize presented by Cosmopolitan Dock Staff.

A. McKirdy, 14 yards start ... 1
— George, scratch ... 2

TWO-MILE BICYCLE HANDICAP (open to men from 30 to 40 years of age).—First prize presented by Kowloon Dock Staff; second by Carmichael and Co.

T. Shand, 5 yds. start ... 1
J. Livingstone, 50 yds. start ... 2
J. Gloyd, scratch ... 3
Time, 5 min. 1 1/2 sec.

SACK RACE (confined).—Prize presented by Mr. Tai Woo Loong.

D. Currie ... 1
C. A. Bowley ... 2

CONSOLATION RACE.—Prize presented by C. and H.
F. W. White.

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

HONGKONG POLICE V. NAVAL POLICE.

At the Association Range on Monday a shooting competition took place between teams representing the Hongkong Police and the Naval Police. The Hongkong Police were rather heavily handicapped inasmuch as whilst they used the old "gas-pipe" carbines their opponents used Lee-Metfords of the latest type. Notwithstanding this, however, the Hongkong Police won by seven points. The day was fairly good for shooting, though a tricky wind blew down the range. The distances were 200 yards, 400 yards, and 500 yards. The following are the scores:—

HONGKONG POLICE.				
	200	400	500	Total
P. S. Gauld	26	25	15	66
Insp. Hannah	25	27	33	85
P. S. Sim	20	23	9	52
P. S. Cameron	24	25	20	69
P. C. Earnor	26	11	18	55
P. C. Clarke	28	29	0	57
P. C. Johnson	19	19	16	54
P. C. Faherty	21	26	27	74
P. C. Copland	23	2	2	27
Insp. McNab (Cop.)	28	25	28	81
	240	212	168	620
NAVAL POLICE.				
	200	400	500	Total
Cons. Garner	26	28	27	81
" Pritchard	25	17	20	62
" Hammond	20	24	11	55
" Lamont	25	18	19	62
" Pym	20	26	17	63
" Duncan	25	21	23	69
" M'Can	29	28	24	81
" Hoggard	20	25	18	63
" Hardie	15	14	4	33
" McEwen	17	12	15	44
	222	213	178	613

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BEST SCORE POLO FOR DECEMBER.

During the month the following cards were returned, the entries numbering twelve only:—
Mr. P. de C. Morris, 1 down, rec. 7 strokes
Mr. E. A. Ram ... 4 " " 9 "
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple ... 8 " " 8 "

REVIEWS.

"In a Corner of Asia," By HUGH CLIFFORD, London: T. Fisher Unwin (The Overseas Library).

THERE are two writers, both capable and observant officials, who have portrayed ably and attractively the characteristics of those interesting peoples who live and have their being in that sequestered "corner of Asia" known as the Malay Peninsula. The one is the writer of the book under review, H.E. McHugh Clifford, the newly-appointed Governor of British North Borneo, and the other Sir Frank Swettenham, the Resident-General of the Federated Malay States. Both having lived for years in the very midst of the Malayan people, observed their characteristics when wrapped in the lazy bonds of peace and under the tumultuous influences of rebellion, speaking their language and conversant with their thoughts and ambitions—if the Malays may be considered to have any—the two writers are able to present letter-press sketches of the Malayan people that are charming from a retrospective point of view to those who have known them and their country, and fascinating and enlightening to those who know not of Malaya. In the book before us the author points out that "he has striven to convey a picture of realities and not fiction," and in this he has succeeded, his realism being more attractive than the decided fiction of a few much advertised recent writers on things Malayan. The reader who seeks for a translation of Malayan stories of the *Abarian Nights* type will be disappointed; the stories of the people of this beautiful wild country, rapidly coming under the controlling influences of a beneficent civilisation, are as charming in their simplicity as they are exact. Differing from the very excellent sketches of Swettenham in his treatment of Malays and their ways in general in his *About Perak*, Mr. Clifford has portrayed the Malay or the Sikh in the Peninsula as an individual with excellent results. In the majority of cases the author is evidently sketching from personal experience, and one is reminded of the somewhat turbulent days of the Pahang Rebellion, of which state the author was Resident. The book is made up of eight sketches of equal merit, and for those of our readers who are unacquainted with the people of this "Sun-steeped sleepy land" we cannot suggest a more charming introduction than a perusal of Mr. Clifford's book.

Jenetha's Venture, By COLONEL A.F.P. HARCOURT. London: Cassell and Company, Ltd. (Colonial Edition).

THE Indian mutiny has formed the ground plan of not a few novels, but Colonel Harcourt's last story is one of the best yet written, dealing with that terrible epoch in British rule in India. The author writes with authority, and the scenes so graphically portrayed of the siege of Delhi, around which the plot of the novel centres, are not mere inventions of the imagination of the writer, but are drawn from his personal experiences. The incidents of revolting horrors, which, unfortunately, were too true in the Mutiny, are omitted by the author, who deals solely with the miraculous works of the little band of British soldiers and Sikh and Ghoorka allies who so pluckily besieged and stormed the city of Delhi. The achievement of an army of 7,000, capturing a city containing 60,000 mutineers, is one—especially at this period when the fighting qualities of the British soldier are again being so ardently tested—that should never pass from the memory of the English people. With such an interesting background the author has introduced two leading characters, one a young soldier serving on the Punjab Civil Commission, and the other a young English lady, "Jenetha," who conceals herself from the mutineers in the city of Delhi. In following the stirring adventures of these the reader is brought into contact with person-

alties that will live for ever in the annals of the British Army, and, writing as he does from personal experience, the author's estimate is a valuable one. The story is healthful and fascinating, and we did not put the book down until we had finished it.

A Bitter Heritage. BY JOHN BOUNDELLE BURTON: Cassell and Company, Ltd. (Colonial Edition.)

MR. BURTON has written many a stirring romance, but in this instance he has made a departure from his usual field and written a story of the present. The novel is well written and interesting, and deals with the extraordinary adventures of a young naval officer who proceeds to South America to recover on very dubious credentials considerable property left him by his father. He finds himself on arrival forestalled by another heir, who, convinced of rightful heritage, makes things very unpleasant for the lieutenant, his machinations enabling the author to detail the little pleasantries the South American gentry have when they are desirous of being rid of an interloper. The situations are remarkably thrilling, and the introduction of another character, a sweet English girl, adds a finish to the cast. Through the sympathetic aid of this plucky young lady the naval officer is rescued from death and the villain obtains his just reward. The book is well worth reading, though it is not up to the standard of the author's "Scourge of God," or "The Hispaniola Plate."

A Legacy of Hate. BY THEO. DOUGLAS. London: George Bell and Sons (Indian and Colonial Library.)

THE author has presented a story from domestic life, in which a series of extraordinary incidents which occur in the otherwise quiet life of a widow and her beautiful daughter cause considerable consternation, the mother believing that her daughter is being pursued by the mad vengeance of her former rival, and the death of the girl is threatened on her reaching womanhood. Mysterious threatening letters are constantly received, and though the utmost precautions are taken nothing is discovered. Suspicion falls on the housekeeper, an old and faithful servant of the family, who is seen occasionally in communication with a strange woman. At last the eventful day arrives and nothing happens, but on the day following the girl is seriously stabbed in the night without the assailant being captured. After investigation the fact is discovered—long known to the housekeeper—that the mother is subject to temporary fits of madness, and it is she who writes the letters and inflicts the wound. The girl recovers to marry her faithful guardian, whose protection had been called in from the first. The plot is not lacking in originality though somewhat gruesome in parts, founded as it is on the prejudices of two mad women.

At the Harbour Office on Thursday, before Commander Rumsey, Robert Hall, Gilbert Manson, Mitchell Fraser, James Isbester, James Clark, Magnes Manson, and James Johnson, seamen on board the s.s. *Strathgule*, were charged by Captain G. Cuming (the master) with wilfully disobeying his lawful commands. They refused to do work on the morning of New Year's Day, giving as the reason that they had never been accustomed to work on that day. They were each sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

The prospectus has been issued at Shanghai of the Yue Kang Glue Factory Co., Limited with a capital of Tls. 100,000, divided into shares of Tls. 50. The company is formed to engage in what is considered a very remunerative section of Far Eastern industry. Glue, amongst other things, is used largely in the manufacture of matches, which are produced in enormous quantities in Japan. Cabinet makers and joiners also employ glue very largely in their business and the new company anticipates supplying the Shanghai, Hongkong and Japan markets with an article equal to that imported from home. Another use for the glue is in the preparation of Chinese ink. At present hundreds of piculs per month of native-made glue are used in this way, but the glue is said to go bad during the hot weather. As soon as the machinery is set up the company will commence working.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT EVENTS, 1899.

JANUARY.

- 1st.—The steamer *Glenavon* left Hongkong on Thursday evening, December 29th for London and struck a rock the same evening in the vicinity of Linting Island.—Chief Officer Dixon, Second Steward Wilson, Quartermaster Smith, and two Chinese drowned.
- 2nd.—The annual sports took place at Quarry Bay.—Mr. W. Armstrong carried off the championship cup presented by Mr. J. H. Scott.
- 3rd.—Lord Charles Beresford addressed members of the Chamber of Commerce and others at the City Hall. He advocated an alliance between Great Britain, America, Germany, and Japan for the maintenance of the open door, adding that the first thing for the alliance to do would be to induce the Chinese Government to re-organise their army. In the evening Lord Charles was present at a banquet given by the Navy League in his honour.
- 4th.—Lord Charles Beresford entertained toiffin by the Hongkong branch of the China Association.
- 5th.—At a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board a report was presented disproving the reported outbreak of plague at Canton.—Lord Charles Beresford left Hongkong for home via America.—First performance of the pantomime "The yellow Dwarf" by the Hongkong A. D. C.—Amoy Races, first day.
- 6th.—Amoy Races, second day.
- 7th.—Prince and Princess Henry witness pantomime at Theatre Royal.—International football match. Scotland scored three goals against one by the World.—Amoy Races, third day.
- 8th.—Lord Charles Beresford entertained to a farewell banquet at Shanghai.—An attempt was made to murder Mr. J. E. Renssion, foreign manager of the Panyo mine at Nisioy, near Ningpo.
- 10th.—The New Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital introduced to Sir Henry Blake.
- 12th.—Enquiry into wreck of *Glenavon* commenced.—Prince and Princess Henry attended a ball on board H.M.S. *Centurion*.—Lecture on the Philippines delivered by the Hon. John Barrett at Shanghai.
- 13th.—Enquiry into wreck of *Glenavon* closed, Captain Pithie's certificate suspended for twelve months.—Royal Welch Fusiliers arrive in Hongkong.—The *Grafton* with the dredger *St. Enoch* for Weihaiwei arrived in Hongkong, having encountered very severe weather from Singapore, the voyage occupying fifteen days.—Naval enquiry held at Nagasaki as to the collision between the P. and O. steamer *Brindisi* and the Japanese steamer *Yayeyamama Maru*; the latter vessel was held responsible for the collision, the court commending the officers and crew of the *Brindisi* for their conduct on the occasion of the collision.
- 14th.—The *Andelina* capsized off Tacoma.—Captain Starling and seventeen men drowned.
- 15th.—The *City of Peking* collided with a Japanese man-of-war in the Kii Channel; Captain Smith subsequently pressed with an address by the passengers in recognition of the splendid manner he and his officers acted during the trying time.
- 16th.—The *Immortalite* left Hongkong flying the homeward bound pennant.—A fire took place at Shanghai in which the Hotel Metropole and adjoining premises were involved; Mr. Jackson of the H. and S. Bank, one of the firemen, was injured.
- 17th.—The *Avoca* left for home with the King's Own.
- 18th.—Launch of the river gun-boat the *Sandpiper*.—Great Fire at Shanghai; 58 Chinese houses destroyed at the junction of Woohang and Boone roads; Damages, Tls. 13,000.—Masonic Ball at Shanghai.
- 19th.—Mr. Burgoyne, of Shanghai, charged with obtaining from the Russo-Chinese Bank the sum of Tls. 85,000 on false pretences; committed for trial.
- 20th.—The murderers of Mr. Fleming executed.
- 22nd.—Meeting of Chinese Chamber of Commerce at which a resolution approving of the open-door policy enunciated by Lord Charles

Beresford and the reorganisation of the Chinese Army was passed.

- 23th.—Father Fleming, who had been held in captivity by brigands, arrived at Chungking.—Opening of the season in connection with the Odd Volumes Society, Mr. E. Robinson delivering a lecture on "English spelling reform."—Collision at Pootung between the Shell Line steamer *Cowrie* and the Indo-China steamer *Esang*.
- 25th.—Ball given by German community of Hongkong to T.R.H. Prince and Princess Henry; 700 persons present.
- 26th.—Lord Charles Beresford left Yokohama for San Francisco.
- 27th.—German service held in the Cathedral in honour of Emperor William's birthday.—Disastrous fire at Shanghai, 60 or 70 houses being destroyed.—Fire on board the *Yamaguchi Maru* at Oginohama.
- 30th.—Annual meeting of subscribers and seat-holders of St. John's Cathedral.
- 31st.—J. W. Burgoyne, of Shanghai, found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences; sentence deferred.—Suicide of Mr. O. Neil, secretary of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.—The remains of Rev. Father Victorin, who was killed after five days' torture at Chik-keo-shan, exhibited at Ichang.

FEBRUARY.

- 1st.—The Hon. John Barrett delivered a lecture in the City Hall on "The situation in the Far East as affected by the results of the recent war."—Accident at the pantomime performance at the Theatre; a beam fell on to the stage and smashed the flooring and injured Mr. Krimshire, who was taking the part of the Knave of Hearts.
- 3rd.—H.E. Sir Blake presented the prizes at Queen's College.
- 8th.—J.W.H. Burgoyne, of Shanghai, sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment for obtaining money by false pretences.—The long expected collision between the Americans and Filipinos took place. At about 10 o'clock at night the Filipinos fired upon an American outpost on the road to the Waterworks, and in a few minutes an engagement extending along the whole line was raging. It continued on Sunday, and was resumed for several days afterwards, the Filipinos being ultimately completely driven away from the neighbourhood of the city.
- 6th.—Address on "Playing Cards" given at the City Hall by Mr. W.H. Wilkinson under the auspices of the Odd Volumes Society.
- 7th.—The Hongkong Volunteer ball was held in the City Hall, some 850 persons being present.
- 8th.—Death of Mr. S. Darby, of the Bank of China and Japan, at Shanghai.
- 9th.—Meeting in St. Paul's College as to establishing a School and Orphanage for Eurasian girls.
- 10th.—Cycle Tournament at Quarry Bay.
- 11th.—Hilo taken from the Filipinos by the Americans.—Fire at the residence of M. Andraif, second secretary of the Russian Legation in Tokyo, while a ball was in progress.
- 12th.—Fire near Shameen, thirty houses burned.—Fire in Fukien Road, Shanghai, six lives lost.
- 13th.—Lecture at the City Hall by Mr. J. Francis on "Spheres of influence and the Open Door."—Opening of the "Star" Coffee house, Queen's Road Central.
- 15th.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia left Hongkong for the North.—Commander Hastings commenced his duties as Postmaster General.
- 16th.—The Hon. T. Sercombe Smith commenced his duties as Police Magistrate.—Death of M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic.
- 18th.—Tactical military exercises by the troops and the Volunteers at the Peak.
- 20th.—Mr. Granville Sharp lectured in the City Hall on "China," Anglo America, and Corn.—Mr. A. G. Palmer, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's staff at Shanghai, died of hydrophobia.
- 21st.—Hongkong Races, first day.
- 22nd.—Mr. J. J. Schurmann and Professor Worcester, members of American Commission to the Philippines, arrive in Hongkong; they left for Manila in the *Baltimore*, which, with the *Monterey*, had come over to dock.—Attempted

rising and incendiarism at Manila.—Hong-kong Races, second day.—American Ball at Kobe in celebration of Washington's birthday.

23rd.—Hongkong Races third day.—H.M.S. *Grafton* with the dredger *St. Enoch* left for Weihaiwei.

25th.—Hongkong Races, off day.—The Hankow and Canton Railway survey party arrive at Canton from Hankow.—Last performance of "The Yellow Dwarf" by the Hongkong A. D. C.

26.—Presentation of the Humane Society's medal on board the *Tamar* by Rear-Admiral Holland to William Hutchings, Lg. Sea, and Corporal James Golding, R.M.L.I., for saving life.

27th.—Dr. Jordan gave a lecture in St Andrew Hall on the graphophone and phonograph.

28th.—The Rev G. J. Williams presented with a cheque by the congregation and friends of Union Church and invited to resume the duties of pastor on returning from furlough.

MARCH.

1st.—Accident to the French Steamer *Sydney* while swinging in the upper reach of Shanghai.—Royal Welsh Fusiliers celebrate St. David's Day by a march out.

3rd.—Fire at West Hongkew, Shanghai; a man, boy, and girl burned to death.—Ball in City Hall in honour of St David's Day by Royal Welsh Fusiliers Regiment.

4th.—Commodore Powell and Mrs. Powell arrive in Hongkong.—At a meeting of the Engineers and Shipbuilders Institution it was decided to remove to premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Siemssen and Co.

6th.—Lecture in the City Hall by Colonel Elsdale on "Our national weak points,"—Naval manoeuvres at Kowloon.

9th.—Presentation on prizes in the police lawn, tennis and billiard tournaments, by Mrs. May.

10th.—At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board it was reported that riuderpest had broken out in Kennedy's stables, Kennedy Street; further outbreaks on the same premises were subsequently reported.

12th.—Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived at Shanghai.

13th.—Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., delivered a lecture in the City Hall on "The strength and weakness of England."

14th.—Mr. R. E. Gutierrez robbed in Glenealey in broad daylight; his assailants (two Chinamen) escaped.—Launch of the *Bremen* at Shanghai; Prince Henry present.

16.—Commissioners leave for Mirs Bay to arrange delimitation of new Kowloon frontier.—Anglo-American and German meetings held at Shanghai to urge prompt and vigorous action in connection with Settlement extension.

20th.—Lecture in City Hall by Captain Anderson on "British interests in the Far East."

21st.—March out by the troops of the Garrison and the Volunteers.

22nd.—Election of Rector and presentation of diplomas in connection with the Chinese College of Medicine.—Prize distribution in connection with the Diocesan School.—Kang Yu-Wei left Yokohama for America.—Lawn tennis match between representatives of Ladies Recreation Club and Hongkong Cricket Club won by the latter.

23rd.—Collision at Woosung between the C. N. steamer *Tamsui* and Norwegian steamer *Hermes*; *Tamsui* beached at Gough Island; *Hermes* badly injured.—British guard withdrawn from Peking.

25th.—Annual Scotch Concert at the City Hall.—Final round in Hongkong Challenge Shield Competition: Hongkong Football Club beat Royal Artillery (38th Company, Southern Division) by one goal to nil.

28th.—Lecture in City Hall by Mr. Granville Sharp on "Cramation"—A Hongkong clerk (R. G. Hopkins) arrested at Shanghai on charge of larceny of \$1,000.

29th.—Annual inspection of volunteers by Major-General Gascoigne.

APRIL.

1st.—V. R. C. Sports.

2nd.—H.E. the Governor visits the Viceroy at Canton in consequence of British officials being interfered with the previous day in Kowloon hinterland.—Americans capture

Malolos, the seat of the Filipino Government.

3rd.—The Hon. F. H. May and party stoned at Taipo.

4th.—Three hundred Welsh Fusiliers leave in the *Fame* and *Whiting* in consequence of message received the previous evening from Mr. May asking for relief. Mr. May passed them on the way. The expedition found all quiet and returned the same evening.—The *Futami Maru* arrives with portion of crew of the British ship *Clwyd*, the remainder arriving in a boat a few hours afterwards. The *Clwyd*, which left Hongkong on March 30th, bound for Pisco, Peru, with a cargo of rice, ran on to the Pratos shoal in the fog on Saturday morning, and had to be abandoned.—Lecture by Mr. J. W. Jones at City Hall on "Imperial Federation."

5th.—At a special meeting of the Sanitary Board No. 9 health district was declared infected with bubonic plague.—Sir John Carrington left for England on leave; also Lady and Miss Carrington.

9th.—The German barque *Atlantic* abandoned 60 miles from Hongkong, having sprung a leak. All crew saved, being brought to Hongkong in two Chinese junks.

10th.—Col. Brown, military attaché of British Legation at Peking, insulted and arrested at Macao for not removing his hat when a religious procession passed.

11th.—H.M.S. *Victorious* left for Japan to dock.

14th.—Capt. Superintendent May and police arrived at Taipohu and found mat-sheds erected for the accommodation of the police burned down a second time and also found about a thousand men occupying surrounding heights.

15th.—Captain Superintendent May and troops fired on at Taipohu; also Captain Berger and 100 men Hongkong Regiment.—The t.b.d. *Fame* shelled rebel position at Taipohu.—Garden fête in aid of French Convent at East Point Towers.

16th.—In consequence of disturbances the British flag was hoisted to-day at Taipohu instead of to-morrow, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart performing the ceremony.—Volunteers called out to defend Yaumati, in consequence of report that rebels were coming.

17th.—Rebels attack camp at Taipohu.—Are followed by Captain Berger and Hongkong Regiment and severely punished.—Five guns captured.—The dispersion of the rebels was vigorously proceeded with during the next few days.—Flag hoisted by Lady Blake near Kowloon City.

23rd.—N. P. steamer *Glenogle* left Tacoma, subsequently collided with the *City of Kingston*, the latter foundering. The *Glenogle* put back to Tacoma damaged.

25th.—Princess Henry and Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald arrive at Hongkong on their voyage home, leaving to-morrow.—The *Victorious* safely docked at Yokohama.

26th.—Calumpit captured by the Americans.

28th.—Prince Henry of Prussia arrived at Hankow.

MAY.

1st.—Chinese Club at 71, Wyndham Street, opened.—Port of Nanking declared open to foreign trade. H.M.S. *Woodlark* christened at Shanghai.

2nd.—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving left for Europe.—Performance of the sacred cantata "The Daughter of Jairus" at St. John's Cathedral.

4th.—Death of Dr. John H. Lockhead at San Francisco, formerly of Hongkong, aged 87.

6th.—A boat on the U. S. cruiser *Charleston* fell on to a steam launch along side the cruiser and injured several men. Mr. Meyer, agent for Pabst beer, and a Chinaman died from their injuries.

8th.—Several Kowloon rebels sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

10th.—Fire at houses 118 and 116, Hollywood Road; six Chinamen burned to death.—Rear Admiral Francesco, of the Italian Navy, arrived in Hongkong.

12th.—Mrs. Bateson Wright and Miss Wallace robbed by three Chinamen on Bowen Road.

15th.—Kowloon Walled City occupied without opposition by the Welsh Fusiliers and Volunteers under Colonel Mainwaring.—Shamechan occupied without opposition by 2,000 troops

(including 500 of a Naval Brigade) under Major-General Gascoigne.

20th.—H.M.S. *Woodlark* commissioned.

21st.—Ladies robbed by Chinamen near Beaconsfield Arcade.

22nd.—The British steamer *Wa On* held up on the West River, pirates stealing cargo and money to the value of \$7,000.

23rd.—Admiral Dewey arrived at Hongkong on his way home.

24th.—Review of troops at Happy Valley on celebration of Queen's birthday.—The birthday honour list included two Hongkong names, Mr. Thos. Jackson receiving a knighthood and Col. Mainwaring being made a C.M.G.

27th.—An American named Andrew Marks murdered his wife at West Point five days after marriage and then shot himself.

30th.—Collapse of verandahs at 111 and 113, Queen's Road Central; two men killed and two injured.

31st.—The *Fausang* arrived in harbour and reported that during the previous evening Captain Moncur had disappeared and that there was every reason to believe he had committed suicide.

JUNE.

3rd.—News received in Hongkong of the knighting of Mr. Thos. Jackson.

6th.—Admiral Dewey resumed his homeward voyage.

7th.—M. Dourner, Governor-General Indo-China, arrived at Hongkong, leaving at four o'clock on Thursday.

10th.—Performance by the *Powerful* Company at the Theatre Royal.—Fire on board the *Amara* in the Harbour.—Corporal Almond, of the Welsh Fusiliers, presented with the Humane Society's Medal for attempting to save life at Crete last year.

11st.—While proceeding to Canton the *Plover* was fired upon by the forts at Bocca Tigris with blank cartridge, being taken for an Italian man-of-war.

13th.—Amo Haddaway, second engineer on the *Zafra*, killed by falling over the verandah at 3, Wyndham Street.

14th.—Missionary outrage at Kienning and Kienyang; several Chinese killed. The Rev. H. S. Phillips and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears had a narrow escape.

15th.—Colliery explosion at Fukuskaken; 200 lives lost.—Rear-Admiral Watson, Admiral Dewey's successor at Manila, arrives in Hongkong.

16th.—Serious fire at Wo On Godown, Kennedytown; damages estimated at \$150,000.—An American blue-jacket found dead in Stanley Street.

18th.—Senor Paplo Naldo, a well-known medical practitioner at Manila, murdered by his native servants while asleep in bed.

22nd.—Anti-foreign riot at Mengtan, residence of Commissioner and Customs assistants burned by an armed band, out-door staff quarters and French Consulate plundered.

24th.—News received in Hongkong of the killing of two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks by brigands near Kirin.

25.—News received in Hongkong of the carrying away of German engineers—Mr. Hildebrandt and two surveyors—from Kiaochau by Chinese.

26.—Reginald George Hopkins sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for embezzlement.

JULY.

2nd.—Banquet by Prince Henry at Tokyo.

3rd.—Ada Wallace drowned at Shanghai.

9th.—*Shantung* goes on to the rocks off coast of Sciria, about 300 miles from Singapore, while coming from Java to Hongkong, bulk of cargo transferred to *Hupsh*; *Shantung* floated and taken to Singapore.

10th.—Death of Mr. C. Brenuwald at Yokohama.

12th.—Prince Henry visits Kobe.

15th.—Opening of new Engineers' Institute at No. 2 Pray a Central.

16th.—Suicide of Mr. H. D. Patoh, of Shanghai, by asphyxia.

17th.—An American named Nelson Ward and two Japanese women murdered at Yokohama; an American named Robert Ward found guilty and sentenced to death.

20th.—Mr. Danby and party attacked near Unboong.

- 21st.—The *Nunobiki Maru* foundered 75 miles outside Barren Island.
 23rd.—Prince Henry left Nagasaki for Kiaochou.
 24th.—Mrs Fastewski attacked by two Chinamen in Lower Robinson Road.
 25th.—Lecture at Peak Hotel by Captain G.O. Anderson on "The Navy League morning scheme and Light Dues."
 26th.—Death of Mr. Hans Rehwaldt (Krusse & Co., from plague. Office of Messrs Middleton and Smith, tea merchants, Yokohama, destroyed by fire.
 27th.—An amah and child attacked by a Chinese in the Botanical Gardens.
 29th.—Welch Fusiliers Gymkana.
 31st.—Two Un Loong murderers executed.

AUGUST.

- 2nd.—Governor visited Taipohu and met 300 elders and gentry.
 4th.—Presentation at Central Police Station to Mr. C. W. Duggan.
 5th.—Death of Professor Burton at University Hospital, Tokyo.
 6th.—Severe typhoon at Foochow to-day and yesterday; Foochow sawmills wrecked.
 10th.—Extensive fire at Hunghom Docks; a store-room containing oakum, ash oars, etc. was gutted; damages expected to be about \$50,000.
 12th.—Great fire at Yokohama; ten thousand houses, five theatres, a church, a school, a police station, and a post office destroyed.
 15th.—Meeting of Diamond Jubilee Committee; decided to go on with Hospital Scheme and to appeal to Mr. Chamberlain as to the military objections to the making of the road from Kennedytown to Aberdeen.
 16th.—Severe typhoon at Kobe; the steamer *Argyll* stranded.
 21st.—Sentences on Un Loong murders commuted.
 22nd.—News received in Hongkong of the death of Mr. Granville Sharp in Surrey (England).
 23rd.—Anti-foreign riot in Szechuen; missionaries escaped.
 26th.—Commotion caused at Hankow by Russians interfering with fencing round Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s property; the *Woodlark* landed armed party, and English Volunteers were called out.
 30th.—Sir Thomas Jackson presented with letters patent conferring upon him the dignity of knighthood at Government House.
 31st.—Presentation of Diplomas, Chinese College of Medicine.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3rd.—Midshipman Govett, of H.M.S. *Orlando*; accidentally shot himself at Castlepeak Bay while on a shooting expedition.
 4th.—Wreck of *Morgan City*, with 800 American troops on board for Manila, at Onomichi (Japan); no lives lost.
 6th.—The transport *Tartar* arrived in Hongkong with 1,200 American troops from Manila. Her departure from Hongkong was delayed by the Harbour Department refusing in the first instance to clear for more than 741 passengers, but the difficulty was subsequently got over, and the vessel left on the 15th.—Death of Mr. A. Thurnburn at Shanghai.
 8th.—Typhoon at Kobe.
 9th.—The *White Cloud* lost 88 miles from Hongkong on her way to Manila; all hands saved.—At the marine enquiry the master and officers were exonerated; the vessel not considered to be in a seaworthy condition.—Prince Henry of Russia left Hakodate for Kiaochou.
 12th.—Mr. J. Smith, volunteer firemen at Shanghai, killed at a fire.
 19th.—The *Argyll* refloated.
 21st.—*Hogo News* office, Kobe, destroyed by fire.
 25th.—V.R.C. Aquatic Sports.
 26th.—V.R.C. Aquatic Sports.
 27th.—V.R.C. Aquatic Sports; the Club Championship and the Championship of the Colony were won by A. A. Alves, who also carried off the special prize presented by Commander Hastings for the winner of most points in non-handicap events.—Funeral of the late Dr. Faber at Tsingtau; Prince Henry was present.
 28th.—Minister Conger arrived at Hongkong on his way to Canton.

OCTOBER.

- 2nd.—Burning of a Theatre at Canton; Fifty lives lost.
 4th.—Suicide of Mr. A. Macmillan (Chief Superintendent Nippon Yusen Kaisha) at Tokyo.
 7th.—Serious typhoon in Japan; a train blown over a bridge near Yaita.
 13th.—The M. M. steamer *Sydney* arrived in Hongkong five days' overdue having broken a shaft bearing on leaving Saigon.
 18th.—Accident on the German-cruiser *Hansa* near Singapore; two firemen scalded by the explosion of a steampipe in the engine room.
 19th.—Prince Henry arrived at Woosung.
 20th.—Volunteer Camp at Stonecutters opens.
 21st.—Death of Mr. Greathouse, American adviser to the Judicial Department of the Korean Government.
 26th.—Kang Yu Wei arrives at Kobe.
 30th.—Volunteer Camp at Stonecutters closed.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st.—Kang Yu Wei arrived in Hongkong.
 2nd.—Enquiry into the stranding of the *Shantung*; Captain Frampton exonerated.—The U. S. cruiser *Charleston* wrecked off Luzon; no lives lost.
 11th.—Evacuation of Shamohun by the British.
 14th.—Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald arrive from Europe en route for the north.
 17th.—Governor and party (including Prince Henry) leave for Wuchow and Canton, returning on the 22nd.
 21st.—Captain Raymond, of the *White Cloud*, indicted for taking an unseaworthy ship to sea, found not guilty by a jury and discharged.
 24th.—Presentation to Corporal Almond by the Italian Government of a medal for gallant attempt to save the life of an Italian soldier at Crete last year.
 25th.—Laying of the foundation stone of the extension to Tung Wah Hospital by H.E. the Governor.
 27th.—Vice-Admiral Seymour left for Siam and Singapore in the *Centurion*.
 28th.—Judge Putnam, of New York, died on board the Hongkong Maru on nearing Hongkong.
 30th.—At Andrew's Ball; H.R.H. Prince Henry Prussia was present—portrait of H.M. the Queen presented to the City Hall by Sir Thomas Jackson unveiled by H.E. the Governor.

DECEMBER.

- 5th.—Messrs Butterfield and Swire received a wire from Manila stating that the *Hupoh* had foundered on her way from Java to Hongkong, that all the Europeans on board and seven Chinese were saved, and 46 Chinese who left the ship on rafts were lost.
 7th.—Death of Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements at the age of 63.
 10th.—Prince Henry of Prussia leaves Hongkong for Siam.
 19th.—General Lawton killed on an attack on San Mateo, 18 miles outside Manila.—Dr. Hartigan and Mr. J. McKie elected members of the Sanitary Board.—Victoria Regatta; Shamrock (A. A. Alves) won the Chairman's Cup; Rose (A. A. Alves) the Ladies Prize; and Rose (A. E. Alves) the Lusitania Cup.
 20th.—Victoria Regatta; Thistle (W. Armstrong) won the International; Rose (J. A. Frederick) the German Cup; and Korublume (R. Lapsley) the Chinese Cup.
 21st.—Performance of "The Mother-in-law" at the Theatre Royal by the A.D.C.—Presentation of the Regatta prizes at the V.R.C.—Presentation of prizes at Belilios School by the Hon. B. M. Goodman.
 22nd.—Engineers Ball in the City Hall—Disastrous fire at West Point, three godowns being gutted; damages to building and goods estimated at one million dollars.
 23rd.—Performance of the "Mother-in-law" at the Theatre Royal by the A.D.C.

Eight griffins which have recently arrived in the colony, were sold by public auction at Happy Valley on Wednesday morning by Messrs Hughes and Hough. A dark chestnut was bought by Mr. J. H. Lewis for \$800, the Hon. C. P. Chater gave \$550 for a dun, and Mr Wibel became the possessor of a similar horse for \$225. The other prices obtained were \$1,200, \$400, \$250, \$600 and \$100.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH WEST POINT.

Christmas festivities in connection with the Seamen's Church were held on Christmas Day and were largely attended and much appreciated. After morning prayers in the church a large party of men went out in launches to Little Hongkong, where sports were held. Many amusing contests took place, amongst them being an egg and spoon race, in which for lack of spoons, which were found a-missing at the last moment, the competitors carried the eggs in their mouths. In consequence of this some mirth provoking accidents occurred. Merchantmen and naval men were pitted against each other in the friendly rivalry of a tug of war, in which the former were the victors, as they were in a tug open to all comers. Sunset found the launches on their back way to Kowloon, where a bountiful tea was spread in the Institute. After tea, to which about 140 men sat down, the company adjourned to the upper room, which had been prettily decorated for the occasion. The centre of interest was of course the platform where, half hidden by palms and other plants, and prettily decorated stood the big sea-chest which this year has taken the place of the "Brig." Miss Johnston, of Fairlea, kindly distributed the prizes won in the sports. A concert provided by the men themselves followed. The big sea-chest was opened by the skipper of the "Brig," Miss Mabel Prince, and poured out its cargo of presents for all. Hearty cheers were given for the ladies, for all the workers, and for the skipper, and the singing of the doxology brought to a close what was admitted by all to have been one of the happiest evenings ever spent in the Institute. The annual tea and meeting, a function of quite a different kind, took place on Friday, December 29th, in the Institute. A large number of most kind and willing helpers were at work during the afternoon, and when, about six o'clock, the proceedings began, the lower room with its prettily decorated tables presented a very pleasing appearance. A substantial meat tea was served up after which a plentiful supply of cigars provided by a good friend made their appearance and filled in the interval before the meeting commenced.

At half-past seven the Bishop of Victoria, who was accompanied by Mrs Hoare took the chair and the proceedings commenced with a carol selection by the choir. After an opening prayer which was said by the Bishop the chaplain was called upon to read the report of the year's work. This was of a very encouraging nature and it was felt by all that there was much cause for thankfulness.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. Flynn, R.N., and the Chaplain, and solos were sung by Mrs. C. Piercy, Mrs. Stringer, and Mrs. Brown. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Sheffeld, sung a selection of carols and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The Bishop, who is the Chairman of the Committee and a very warm friend of the Mission, gave an earnest and impressive address brightened with touches of humour.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Bishop followed by the singing of the doxology and the benediction brought the meeting to a close.

The Mission is greatly indebted to the many kind friends who provided so bountifully for these entertainments.—Communicated.

THE EXTENSION OF THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENTS.

This long-vexed question is settled at last. The French are to have their extension, on the terms we understand, quoted in Sir Claude MacDonald's telegraphic dispatch of the 5th of December, 1898, No. 410 in the Blue Book Chin No. 1 (1899); and the opposition that has been made to the extension of the Cosmopolitan Settlement is withdrawn.—N. C. Daily News.

We are informed that 1 p.m., instead of noon, will be the regular hour of departure of the French mail steamers future.

On Wednesday afternoon Inland Lot No 1,574, which is situate at East Point, was offered for sale by public auction and was sold for \$1,800 to Mr. Wong Chew Fong, the upset price being \$800. The lot contains 828 square feet, and the annual rent is \$12.

THE SHANGHAI SAILING SHIP VELOCITY ASHORE.

THE CAPTAIN MISSING.

Shanghai, 28th December.

The rumour that gained currency in Shanghai last night that the sailing vessel *Velocity* was badly ashore near Taiwan-in, Formosa, proved on enquiry to-day to be unfortunately correct, and what is more discouraging still the information was vouchsafed that the skipper was missing. The *Velocity*, belonging to Messrs. Nils Moller and Sons, of Hankow Road, was an old sailing ship of 401 tons burthen and was long known to residents in Shanghai as a coaster, plying from Shanghai to both northern and southern Chinese ports and occasionally to Japan and Formosa. She was commanded by Captain Bernstein, who was assisted by foreign first and second officers, with the remainder of the crew Chinese. She left Shanghai some time ago for Nagasaki, where she loaded bricks for Amoy. From thence she was intended to proceed to Taiwanfu and afterwards to Foochow to load poles and then again to return to Taiwanfu. It was after leaving Amoy that she encountered terrible weather and was driven hard and fast aground on the Formosan coast, some short distance from her destination. Absolute particulars of the disaster are not yet to hand, but telegraphic advices to Messrs. Moller and Sons show that the crew, with the exception of the master, are safe in Taiwanfu. Captain Bernstein, who was a married man and resided in Boone Road, Hongkew, it is feared has lost his life. The vessel was insured. Mr. N. H. Moller has been sent by his father to the scene of the wreck to superintend the salvage operations.—*China Gazette*.

PRINCE HENRY AT BANGKOK.

Bangkok, 18th December.

H. R. H. Prince Heinrich of Prussia, the Admiral in command of the German Squadron on the China Station, arrived in Bangkok yesterday on a visit to His Majesty the King, and was received with all the honour befitting his high rank. It is indeed with sincere pleasure that Siam welcomes the Prince, for the ties that bind the two countries are steadily becoming stronger, and there is therefore every reason for gratification at a visit calculated to promote their friendship and a clearer understanding on the part of the European Power of the progress that Siam has made. German officials occupy high positions in the Government service, and the commercial interests of Germany in this country have recently taken a very big stride in advance. Prince Heinrich is returning on behalf of the Emperor this visit that his Majesty of Siam paid to Potsdam in 1897, and his coming is very happily timed. We are sure that the whole foreign community also joins most cordially in the welcome, and his own countrymen here will have an opportunity to express their pleasure at his visit to Siam. On his own account also Prince Heinrich is a welcome visitor, for he has everywhere won golden opinions during his stay in the Far East. He is thoroughly devoted to his work as Admiral, and is a typical sailor. It was only the other day that H. E. Sir Henry Blake, the Governor of Hongkong, said that the Prince "has endeared himself to all British, as well as German, residents in the Far East."

His Royal Highness came here in his flagship, the *Deutschland*, attended by the *Gefion*, and as we have already mentioned, three of the vessels of the Siam Navy were waiting his arrival outside the Bar yesterday. After he had been welcomed to Siam by Phya Siharaj Decho, Phya Pinat Kosa and other officials deputed by His Majesty, the Prince and his suite were received on board the *Suriga Monthon*, and brought up the river. Baron von Saldern, the German Minister-Resident, also went down to meet the Prince at the Bar, and came up by the same vessel. The usual salutes were fired at the forts when the Prince entered the state barge opposite Sunandulaya College, and again when he stepped ashore. His Majesty was on the Palace landing to receive his guest, and gave him a hearty welcome to Bangkok. There was a large attendance of Princes and officials, a guard

of honour was in attendance, and the roads to the Palace were lined with troops. After Prince Heinrich had been introduced to the Princess present he drove off with His Majesty to the Royal Palace to meet the Queen, and then the King and he drove on to the Saranrom Palace attended by a Cavalry escort. In the evening His Royal Highness dined with their Majesties.

This morning Prince Heinrich visited Wat Phraeo, and the temple in which are preserved the remains of the late Crown Prince and other royalties. He had tiffin at the Saranrom Palace. This evening he will be again the guest of the King at dinner. There is also to be a dinner at the Foreign Office and a State Concert afterwards.

We hear that His Royal Highness is to open one of the new bridges on the Lopburi line, the material of which by the way was made in Germany. At Muklek, where he is to take tiffin next Saturday, great preparations are being made for his reception. A temporary sala has been built for the occasion.

The German Club and most of the German houses in the town were decorated yesterday, the prettiest and most elaborate display being at Messrs. Lens and Co's photographic studio in the City.

20th December.

This morning H. R. H. Prince Heinrich paid a visit to the Museum, and in the afternoon he witnessed an exhibition of Siamese football in the Royal Gardens. The royal elephants were also brought out and were taken in procession through the gardens for him to see. To-night he attends the entertainment to be given by the Royal Navy Department.—*Bangkok Times*.

THE JAPANESE PRESS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The Japanese press has broken the silence preserved by it during the recent developments of the South African war. Four of the leading papers have spoken—the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, the *Kokumin Shinbun*, the *Fimmin* and *Fiji Skimpo*. All agree that England's ultimate victory is only a question of time, but they evidently do not underrate the magnitude of the task awaiting her. From the *Nichi Nichi*'s writing we gather that there are among the Japanese some who rejoice at England's reverses, holding she is a species of all-consuming monster and that right is on the side of the two Republics. The *Nichi Nichi* condemns such notions as fallacious and reminds its readers that England is Japan's friend, and trusts that all will preserve at this crisis an attitude becoming the nature of the Empire's relations with Great Britain and worthy of the country's dignity. The strength of England, it says, is best developed by adversity. The more difficult the work to be done the greater capacity she shows for doing it. Witness the fine resistance made by garrisons of places invested by powerful forces—Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith. There can be no doubt whatever as to the final issue. England is pledged to conquer. She has sacrificed too much for Africa's sake to draw back now. The failure to relieve Gordon cost her a difficult and arduous war, which Kitchener has brought to a favourable close and the Sudan is now hers. The retreat after Majuba Hill is now costing her a still more difficult and arduous war which demands the exertion of her full strength. The result in the South will be what it has been in the North. The British people are not showing any disposition to blame their Government. What they think of is solely to carry the war through vigorously and unflinchingly. Japan can only hope for the speedy and complete victory of her friend. As for the apprehensions entertained in some quarters that Great Britain's difficulties in South Africa will be taken advantage of by certain Occidental Powers for aggressive purposes in the Far East, the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* sees no reason for such fears, but says that, at any rate, Japan has to maintain an attitude of watchful preparedness, not allowing herself to be perturbed or betrayed into any hasty action.

The *Kokumin* admits the gravity of England's temporary reverses, but says that their only effect will be to make her exert her full strength when the result cannot be doubtful. Still there

can be no question that she greatly underrated the difficulties to be overcome, and that her false estimate has increased them gravely. For General Buller's defeat at Stormberg seems likely to produce a revolt among the Dutch in the north of the Cape Colony. That is the only point suggesting real cause for uneasiness, namely, that the war may cease to be a struggle between England and the two Republics and become an inter-racial fight.

The *Fimmin*, while equally confident about the result, notes the great disadvantages under which the British labour. Their contempt for their enemy has enabled the latter to find them unprepared. Their knowledge of the country cannot compare with that of the Boers. They have to fight an enemy whose men are fine marksmen, thoroughly acquainted with the kind of fighting to which the country is adapted. The volunteer system of service is an element of weakness compared with that of conscription. Continental Europe is bitterly hostile to them, and military experts from several European States are aiding the Boers. Yet the world's sympathy ought to be with England. Her conquest of South Africa means the uprooting of old prejudices the promotion of the best type of civilization and the establishment of a liberal regimen. Victory will surely be hers, though it may cost dear.

The *Fiji Skimpo* is persuaded that there will now be no drawing back on England's part. Even the Opposition will not suggest any compromise. The fight has to be fought out to the bitter end, and the result is in no doubt. There is no reason why England should be in a hurry. The Boers are courageous and desperate. To attack them precipitately must involve heavy sacrifices. Great Britain can afford to wait. She has the complete command of the seaboard, and can effectually stop the arrival of warlike munitions or material in any form for the Boers. At all events, the issue is quite clear. But the trade of the world cannot fail to be affected.—*Japan Mail*.

CHINWANGTAO.

20th December.

Rapid strides are being made towards establishing Chinwangtao as the northern port of China, which it undoubtedly will be with the railroads that tap the surrounding country, the completion of the projected mole and other facilities for the convenience of commerce. Within six weeks a substantial jetty, ofregon pine, seven hundred feet long with seven feet of water at the end, has been built, at which cargo boats can lie alongside in comparatively smooth water, whereas formerly passengers, mails, and merchandise had, in winter, to be carried at great risk through the shallow water over mud and broken ice on the backs of coolies. On the 16th instant the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinyu* was able to discharge, with an efficient promptness, a cargo of rice into native boats. The construction of the mole is being rapidly pushed forward, and it is anticipated that by August next steamers will be able to discharge and load under the lee of a completed section of it.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

THE SINGAPORE VOLUNTEERS OFFER FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The offer of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery to place their services at the disposal of the Imperial Government has been made. The movement originated with Major Murray, the commandant, who called a meeting of officers, and, as a result, it was decided to test the feeling of the rank and file in the matter. About 70 men signed the list offering their services, and on receipt of this, Major Murray felt justified in approaching the Colonial Secretary on the matter. A telegram was then sent to the Secretary of State by the Acting-Governor offering the services of the Corps to Government.

This offer, of course, will be considered by the authorities at the War office, and the probability is that the reply will express the thanks of the War Office to the S. V. A., and state that, if required, their services will be utilized. On the other hand, the advantage of being a

field artillery corps, and the men being thoroughly acclimatized, might be a considerable recommendation in the direction of the offer being accepted to proceed to South Africa. If this should be the case, the employers in Singapore are considered by the officers of the S. V. A. to be sufficiently patriotic to allow their men to go. No doubt there would be a good strength available. The S. V. A. also might be used for garrison duty in Singapore should some of the regular forces be taken from here.—*Straits Times*.

HONGKONG.

There were four cases of plague last week and three deaths.

There were 1,742 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 130 were Europeans.

The total number of cases of plague reported during the year 1899 was 1,486, and the deaths 1,423. The mortality was therefore over 96 per cent.

The return of cases of communicable diseases reported last week shows that there were four cases of smallpox with two deaths and four cases of plague with three deaths. One of the cases of smallpox was imported from Haiphong.

The boxing tournament given in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday evening in aid of the War Relief Fund was well attended. The principal event was the twelve-round contest between gunner J. H. Mustor, of H.M.S. *Barfleur*, and Corporal Ben. Hughes, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. It will be remembered that Hughes was the victor in a heavy weight contest which took place in the Theatre a week or two ago, his opponent then being R. Davies, of the *Barfleur*, who took the place of R. Hamilton, the coloured champion of the West Indies. Before the first contest was decided it was announced that Mustor had agreed to meet the winner. Much interest was, therefore, aroused in the event. The men were fairly evenly matched as regards physique. Mustor, however, had slightly the advantage in height and weight, and it was soon apparent that the chances were that he would be the winner. Though severely punished Hughes held on to the last. In the eleventh round he was knocked over the ropes just as time was called. He came up, however, for the last round and fought it out. The judge, Lieut. H. Dix (of the Navy) assigned the prize to Mustor. Lieut. R. J. B. Jackson, of the Army, was the referee.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 5th January.—Silk.—Tsatlees.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—About 50 bales of Re-reels No. 1 Grant are said to have been sold at \$980, but they are supposed to be Shanghai Tsatlees, as no Canton Tsatlees are offered. Filatures.—Continued to rule very quiet, the bulk of the transactions being limited to the lower grades, which declined about \$50/60 per picul, whilst for the better grades concessions of \$10/20 only are obtainable. From prices paid we quote: \$1,180 for Kwong Shun Cheong and Kwong Shun Hang 11/13, \$1,050 for Lee Wo Lun 10/12 and Soey Wo Cheong 10/12, \$1,010/1,000 for Hing Lun, Lee Wo Lun, Quan Hing and Tack On Loong 11/13, \$980/920 for Quan Hing, Lee Wo Lun, Soey Wo Cheong and Tack On Loong 13/15. Short-reels.—Have been in little enquiry and prices show a decline of about \$30 per picul. From prices paid we quote: \$1,135/1,130 for Sui Lun Cheong, Kwong Pou Lun, Cheung Sui Lun, and Yee Wo Cheong 14/16, \$1,100 for H. C. 14/16, and \$1,000/930 for Good No. 3 16/20. Waste.—Very quiet and prices only nominal.

CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—No fresh supplies have come forward and the market is firmer. Quotations for Formosa are \$82.50 to \$83.00, sales 100 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Prices are weaker owing to the desire of holders to clear their stocks before the China New Year. Quotation are:

Shekloong, No. 1, White... \$8.35 to \$8.40 cl.
do. " " White... 7.60 to 7.65 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown... 5.50 to 5.55 "
do. " " 2, Brown... 5.34 to 5.40 "
Swatow, No. 1, White... 8.15 to 8.20 "

do. " 1, White... 7.85 to 7.40 pel.
Swatow, No. 1, Brown... 5.85 to 5.40 "
do. " 2, Brown... 5.25 to 5.30 "
Foochow Sugar Candy... 12.05 to 12.10 "
S. ekloong " " " 10.95 to 11.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Tantalus*, sailed on the 25th December. For Liverpool:—1,012 bales hemp, 100 bales mats, 6 packages blackwood ware, and 2 cases porcelain ware. For Manchester:—20 bales waste silk.

Per German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, sailed on the 27th December. For Singapore:—8 bags coffee. For Odessa:—100 boxes cassia. For Trieste:—6 baskets soap stone. For Genoa:—30 bales broken cassia, 5 packages tea, 3 cases straw hats, and 3 cases Chinaware. For Barcelona:—20 bales canes and 5 bales leaf tobacco. For Antwerp:—12 bales bamboo scraps, 50 bales feathers, 35 bales canes, and 10 bales bamboo tape. For Antwerp and/or Hamburg:—113 bales split bamboo. For Amsterdam:—7 cases Chinaware. For Lisbon:—6 cases Japanese ware. For Bremen:—77 rolls matting and 1 case cigars. For Hamburg:—48 bales feathers, 55 rolls matting, 15 cases stick, 15 cases bristles, 7 cases sundries, and 1 box silk. For Hamburg and/or Copenhagen:—31 bales rattan core and 1 roll matting.

Per P. & O. steamer *Socotra*, sailed on the 28th December. For London:—616 rolls matting, 1,316 boxes tea, 30 cases preserves, 18 cases private effects, 5 cases naval stores, 8 cases blackwoodware, and 4 packages sundries. For Marseilles:—200 bales broken cassia, and 49 rolls matting. For Manchester:—100 bales waste silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Socotra*, sailed on the 23th December. For London:—716 chests tea from Foochow, 1,316 boxes tea, particulars unknown, 30 cases preserves, 656 rolls matting, 18 cases private effects, 5 cases naval stores, 8 cases blackwoodware, and 4 packages sundries. For Manchester:—100 bales waste silk. For Marseilles:—200 bales broken cassia and 49 rolls matting.

Per steamer *Oceanien*, sailed on the 1st January. For Marseilles:—93 bales raw silk, 23 cases silks, 8 cases cartoons, 10 cases hair, 79 cases curios, 3 cases feathers, 25 cases star-aniseed, 200 cases cassia, and 814 packages tea. For Lyons:—45 bales raw silk.

Per American ship, *Mary L. Cushing*, sailed on the 30th December. For New York:—150 cases soy, 201 packages canes, 396 packages rattan core, 562 packages rattan ware, 720 cases joss sticks, 1,865 rolls matting, 1,950 cases preserves, 2,000 bales broken cassia, 2,989 cases fans, 3,700 cases cassialignee, and 20,271 packages crackers.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Bengal.—There has been a steady demand for this drug during the past week and rates have advanced, closing at \$930 for Patna and \$925 for Benares.

Malwa.—The market has ruled quiet during the interval, with few transactions to report. A slight advance is noticeable in New Opium. Closing quotations are:—

New \$910 with all'ce. from 1/4 to 2/4 catty.
Old \$920 " " " " " " " "
Persian.—Though business has been slack in this drug during the interval there is a considerable demand for the better qualities of Paper-wrapped opium, the rates for which have consequently advanced. Latest figures are: Oily \$820 and Paper-wrapped \$652 to \$860 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as follows:—
Patna 796 chests.
Benares 459 "
Malwa 402 "
Persian 1,621 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Dec. 30	\$ 922 1/2	—	\$ 905	—	\$ 910	\$ 920
Dec. 31	922 1/2	—	905	—	910	920
Jan. 1	922 1/2	—	905	—	910	920
Jan. 2	925	—	907 1/2	—	910	920
Jan. 3	925	—	907 1/2	—	910	920
Jan. 4	920	—	925	—	910	920
Jan. 5	930	—	915	—	910	920

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—With a slight decline, a moderate business has passed. Stock, about 2,400 bales.

Bombay... 21.50 to 22.50 picul.
Kurrachee... — to — "
Bengal (New). Rangoon, } 22.50 to 23.50 "
and Dacca } "
Shanghai and Japanese... 24.00 to 27.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo... 26.00 to 27.00 "
Madras (Best)... — to — "
Sales: 320 bales.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Large arrivals have taken place and the market is rather easier. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary... \$2.00 to 2.95
" Round, Good quality... 3.25 to 3.80
" Long... 3.35 to 3.40
Siann, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2... 3.20 to 3.25
" Garden... No. 1... 3.50 to 3.55
" White... 3.75 to 3.80
" Fine Cargo... 4.10 to 4.15

COALS.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Contracts have been made for 1900 for 75,000 tons Japanese at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per ton ex-ship. Quotations are:—

Cardiff... \$22.00 to \$23 ex ship, nominal
Australian... 11.00 to — ex ship, steady
Miki Lump } 8.00 to 9.00 nominal
and Small } "
Moji Lump... 6.50 to 8.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double } 12.00 to — ex godown
screened } "
Hongay Lump... 8.00 to 8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust... 5.50 to — "
Briquettes... 10.50 to — ex godown

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—Bombay Yarn:—950 bales No. 10 at \$79 to \$90, 700 bales No. 12 at \$81 to \$88, 300 bales No. 16 at \$86 to \$96, 1,100 bales No. 20 at \$91 to \$103. Japanese Yarn:—50 bales No. 16 at \$97, 100 bales No. 20 at \$102 to \$103.50. Grey Shirtings:—250 pieces 10 lbs. 2 Stags at \$4.50. T. Cloths:—750 pieces 7 lbs. Flower Vase at \$2.55, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Chop V V at \$3.27, 330 pieces 8 lbs. X X at \$3.32.

COTTON YARN—per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s... 70.00 to 103.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24... 110.00 to 115.00
" 22 to 24... 112.00 to 118.00
" 28 to 32... 125.00 to 131.00
" 38 to 42... 140.00 to 148.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—per price
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 1.80 to 1.90
7 lbs. 2.05 to 2.15
8.4 lbs. 2.65 to 3.35
9 to 10 lbs. 3.55 to 4.40
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.40 to 2.60
58 to 60 " 2.85 to 3.55
64 to 66 " 3.80 to 4.65
Fine... 4.65 to 7.55
Book-folds. 4.05 to 5.95
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ... 0.70 to 1.35
T. Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 1.60 to 1.85
7 lbs. (32 ") " 1.92 1/2 to 2.20
6 lbs. (32 ") Mexs. 1.70 to 1.90
7 lbs. (32 ") " 2.30 to 2.90
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) 2.60 to 3.35
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs. 3.80 to 6.60

FANCY COTTONS—
Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 1 3/4 8 lb. 1.65 to 7.00

Brocades—Dyed... 4.00 — 5.50

per yard
Dainisks... — to —
Chintzes—Assorted... 0.07 1/2 to 0.16
Velvet—Black, 22 in... 0.22 1/2 to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in... 0.21 1/2 to 0.25

per dozen
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 2.00

WOOLLENS—per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops 0.90 to 1.60

German... — to —

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.55 to 5.75

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet... 6.50 to 10.00

Assorted... 6.60 to 10.00

Camlets—Assorted... 12.50 to 32.00

Lastings 30 yds. 3 inches. 9.50 to 22.00

Assorted... 8.50 to 10.00

per pair

Blankets—3 to 12 lbs. (pair) ... 4.00 to 15.00

METALS—		per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	6.15	to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ...	6.85	to —
Swedish Bar	7.85	to —
Old Wire Rope	3.25	to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	10.25	to —
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	43.00	to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	42.00	to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	41.00	to —
New Chop, 14/20 oz.	41.25	to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	89.09	to —
Tin	96.00	to —
		per box.
Tin-Plates	8.45	to —
		per cwt. case
Steel $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	8.15	to —
SUNDRIES—		per picul
Quicksilver	172.00	to —
		per box.
Window Glass	6.10	to —
		per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.90	to —

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Notwithstanding the New Year holidays, which to some extent interfered with the market, business has been fairly brisk and rates generally have improved. The West Point Building Company and the Hongkong Land Investment Company advertise their meetings for the 24th inst., transfer books closing on the 15th inst. The Wanchai Warehouse Company also advertises its meeting for 15th inst., transfer books closing on the 7th inst.

BANKS.—With an improvement in the home rate to £61. 10s. Hongkong and Shanghai have advanced to 344 per cent. prem. after small sales at 338, 342, and 343; market closes steady at 344 cash; on time small transactions are reported for March at 350. Nationals are weaker at \$28 and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The market continues very dull with only small sales of China Traders to report at \$57. The quotations for the Northern Insurances are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas have changed hands in small lots at quotations, closing steady.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been negotiated in fair lots at \$30, \$30½, and \$30¾ for cash and at equivalent rates forward, to March. Indo-Chinas have ruled in some demand at quotation, but few shares are obtainable and the business has been limited. China Manilas continue on offer at quotation without inducing buyers to come forward. Douglasses remain quiet with shares offering at \$52 and no sales or buyers. China Mutuals are still in request at quotations without bringing any shares on the market.

REFINERIES.—Both China Sugars and Luzons have ruled quite neglected and there are no sales to report.

MINING.—Punjoms continue neglected and out of the market with sellers ruling the market at \$6.75. Charbonnages have improved to \$340 with buyers, but none seem to be obtainable. Queens, Olivers, and Great Easterns have changed hands in small lots at quotations. Jel-hus have found buyers at \$12½ and \$12.75, and Raubs at \$61½ and \$62 in small lots, the latter closing at \$61½.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled much firmer, with small sales at 525, 527½, 530, and 535 per cent prem., closing firm at the last rate. Kowloon Wharves have also improved after sales at \$87 and \$88 to \$8½. Wanchais unchanged and without business. Amoy Docks remain steady at \$21 with some business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have continued in favour and the rate has risen to \$120 after sales at \$118, \$119, and \$119½; the market, however, closes with sellers at \$119½ and with probable buyers at \$19; on time sales are reported at \$122 for February and March. Hotels have ruled much firmer and a large business has been done at \$123 to \$126 for cash and at \$128 to \$130 for March; market closes firm at \$126. West Pointa have likewise experienced a small boom, and a fair number of shares have changed hands at \$38, \$39, \$40, and \$41 for cash and at \$41 to \$42 for 31st inst.; the market closes at \$41 with sellers cash. Humphreys have ruled rather firmer with small sales at \$9½. Kowloon Lands have been on offer at \$28 without finding any buyers.

COTTONS.—Hongkongs continue on offer at the reduced rate of \$53 without sales. In the absence of local business quotations for the Northern Mills are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Star Ferries have changed hands and are enquired for at \$20. Green Islands show a considerable improvement with sales at \$27 to \$30, closing firm at \$30½. Watsons have changed hands and are enquired for at \$16½. Fenwicks have found buyers at \$48 and \$50, China Providents at \$9½, and Ices at \$134.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	344 p. ct. prem., =
China & Japan, ord.	\$4	\$1.
Do. deferred	\$1	\$5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	\$8	\$28, sellers
Found. Shares	\$8	\$28, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	\$1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$1	\$14, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9½.
China Sugar	\$100	\$170.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 5.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 65
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 70.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 38.
Hongkong	\$100	\$13, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$6, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$10 sales
Green Island Cement	\$0	\$30, buyers
H. & C. B. Kery	\$50	\$25.
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$127.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$10, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$10	\$2, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$145, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$126
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$134, buyers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$120, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$535 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		\$79½, 75
Canton	\$50	\$130, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$57, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, buyers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 18, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$2, seller
Union	\$50	\$235, seller
Yangtze	\$60	\$110, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$119, buyers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$9.25, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$28, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$11, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$46, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$340, buyer
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$5	8 cts., buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	30 cts., buyers
Jel-hu	\$5	\$12½, sellers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c.	35 cts., sellers
Olivers Mines, A.	\$5	\$9.
Do. B.	\$4½	\$5½, buyers
Punjom	\$6	\$6½, sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.30.
Raubs	15s. 10d	\$61, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$21, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$90, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	\$10	\$9.15, buyers
China Ordinary	\$10	\$9.10, buyers
Do.	\$5	\$4.1, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$12, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$30½, buyers
Indo-China S. N.	\$10	\$84, buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Co.	\$100	\$240
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$20, buyers
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$3.
United Asbestos	\$2	\$4½, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	\$45, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16½, sales

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 5th January.

S. L. C. O. N.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/-½

ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.45½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	51½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.99½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight	48½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144
Bank, on demand	144½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	144
Bank, on demand	144½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	4½ % pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	2 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	½ par.
ON HAIPHONG.—	
on demand	2½ % pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	2 % pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	61
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.25
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine per tael	53.50

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 5th January.—Freights coastwise continue weak. From Saigon to Hongkong two steamers have been taken up at 18 cents, and further tonnage is wanted at 16 cents per picul; to Java, 35 cents per picul is offered for February loading. Java to this port, 35 cents has been paid for dry sugar. Bangkok to Hongkong, no enquiry. Moji to Singapore, \$3.40 per ton, to this \$3. 8 fling vessels. Hence to Malacca, a vessel of 1,000 tons can be placed at 22/6 per ton, prompt loading.

There is one vessel disengaged in port registering 1,424 tons.

The following are the settlements:—

Petrarch—German steamer, 1,252 tons, Mantung option Saigon to Singapore and thence to Hongkong, \$9, 0 in full.

Amoy—German steamer, 733 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$3.25 per ton.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to Singapore, 21 cents per picul.

Taihu—German steamer, 1,665 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Holstein—German steamer, 1,103 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Talies—German steamer, 939 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 36 cents per picul.

Ichang—British steamer, 1,240 tons, Saigon to one port north coast Java, 36 cents per picul.

Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, 2/3 ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

Nanyang—German steamer, 1,060 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

Beulavers—British steamer, 1,484 tons, 2/3 ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

Canton—British steamer, 1,110 tons, 2/3 ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 35 cents per picul.

A China Navigation Co.'s steamer, Hongkong to Shanghai, \$3 per ton.

Dr. Hans Jurg Kiaer—Norwegian steamer, 691 tons, monthly, 12 months, \$6,650 per month.

Ness—British steamer, 1,963 tons, monthly, about 3 months, 10s. per ton gross register.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Parramatta (str.), Cowrie (str.), Diomed (str.), Antenor (str.), Menelaus (str.), Bombay (str.).

For BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—Silesia (str.), Ernest Simons (str.), Inaba Maru (str.), Kamakura Maru (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Wittenberg (str.) Sarnia (str.), Ambria (str.), Holsatia (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—Algoa (str.), America Maru (str.), Coptic (str.).

For SA. DIEGO VIA KORE.—Strathgyle (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—Empress of China (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI.—Saint Irene (str.), Kinshiu Maru (str.).

For PORTLAND, O.—Abergeldie (str.).

For NEW YORK.—Catania (str.), Queen Eleanor (str.), Afridi (str.), Indravelli (str.).

For AUSTRALIA.—Yawata Maru (str.), Airis (str.), Taiyuan (str.).

For GHNOA AND MAZILLAS.—Trocos (str.).

For SINGAPORE.—Catherine Apear (str.), Foosok (str.).

SHIPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

December—

ARRIVALS.

- 29, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
 30, C. Apear, British str., from Calcutta.
 30, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 30, Merionethshire, British str., from London.
 30, Anping, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 30, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 30, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
 30, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 30, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
 31, Daphne, German str., from Kutchinotsu.
 31, Formosa, British str., from Anping.
 31, Haitan, British str., from Foochow.
 31, Hakuai Maru, Jap. str., from Nagasaki.
 31, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 31, Oceanien, French str., from Shanghai.
 31, Pakshan, British str., from Bangkok.
 31, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.

January—

- 1, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, Taiwan, British str., from Canton.
 1, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
 1, Kinshin Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.
 1, Indrapura, British str., from New York.
 1, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 1, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 1, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
 1, Salahadji, Dutch str., from Singapore.
 1, Kingsing, British str., from Shanghai.
 1, King Arthur, British ship, from Cardiff.
 1, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
 1, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 1, Talenkun, Amr. schr., from Guam.
 2, Airlie, British str., from Kobe.
 2, Irene, Chinese str., from Wuhu.
 2, Tainan, British str., from Sydney.
 2, Apenrade, German str., from Chefoo.
 2, Glenfalloch, British str., from Singapore.
 2, P. C. C. Kluo, British str., from Bangkok.
 2, Kwongping, Chinese str., from Canton.
 3, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
 3, Tamsui, British str., from Canton.
 3, Saint Irene, British str., from Moji.
 3, Choyang, British str., from Canton.
 3, Hsiping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
 3, Tientsin, British str., from Bombay.
 4, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 4, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
 4, Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
 4, Holsatia, British str., from Hamburg.
 4, Zweena, British str., from Samarang.
 5, City of Dublin, British str., from Tacoma.
 5, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
 5, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
 5, Kagan, British str., from Chinkiang.
 5, Kinkiang, British str., from Chinkiang.
 5, Sultan von Langkat, Dutch str., from Singapore.
 5, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from Singapore.
 5, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Amoy.

December— DEPARTURES.

- 30, Haitan, French str., for Pakhoi.
 30, Mausang, British str., for Hongay.
 30, Hainun, British str., for Amoy.
 30, Hinsang, British str., for Saigon.
 30, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.
 30, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 30, Sishan, British str., for Amoy.
 30, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 31, Taksang, British str., for Bangkok.
 31, Clara, German str., for Pakhoi.
 31, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
 31, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 31, Anping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 31, Peiyang, German str., for Haiphong.
 31, Taifu, German str., for Saigon.

January—

- 1, Oceanien, French str., for Europe.
 1, Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.
 1, Hsinchi, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 1, Clam, British str., for Shanghai.
 1, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 2, Kaifong, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 2, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
 2, Kingsang, British str., for Canton.
 2, Irene, Chinese str., for Canton.
 2, Hermes, Norw. str., for Canton.
 2, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
 2, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 2, Indrapura, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.

- 2, Loyal, German str., for Canton.
 2, Hoihao, French str., for Hoihow.
 3, Nippon Maru, Jap. str., for San Francisco.
 3, State of Maine, Amr. ship, for New York.
 3, Mary L. Cushing, Amr. ship, for New York.
 3, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 3, Apenrade, German str., for Canton.
 3, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
 3, Merionethshire, British str., for Nagasaki.
 4, Tamsui, British str., for Wuhu.
 4, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Hakuai Maru, Jap. str., for Amoy.
 4, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.
 4, Benlmond, British str., for Kobe.
 4, Independent, German str., for Saigon.
 4, Michael Jebson, German str., for Hoihow.
 4, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Pakhoi, British str., for Yokohama.
 4, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 4, Vale of Doon, British bark, for Rajang.
 5, Sandakan, German str., for Sandakan.
 5, Hsi Ping, Chinese str., for Canton.
 5, Asama, British str., for New York.
 5, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 5, Simla, British 4-m. bark, for Adelaide.
 5, Kwongping, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
 5, Loosok, British str., for Hoihow.
 5, Kungping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Karlruhe*, from Bremen, Mrs. Dunavon, Mrs. Sohliwinski, Mr. and Mrs. Goldner, Dr. Wilkinson, Messrs. Bahson and Appel and 500 Chinese.

Per *Loosok*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Savaria.

Per *Catherine Apear*, from Calcutta, Mr. Crawley and 700 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, from Manila, Messrs. J. Barge, R. H. Gatti, W. Romney, Wallace, Massey, J. A. Dougherty, C. Wald, A. Greenfeld, W. G. Worrelly, G. A. Altman, Worthing, and Miss Kront and 204 Chinese.

Per *Sungkiang*, from Manila, Messrs. Hashein and Eberlein.

Per *Formosa*, from Anping, &c., Messrs. C. B. Ross, Hastings, and Hajf.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong, from Colombo, Major Everitt; from Singapore, Messrs. Berthier, Weinstein, and Hardornie; from Saigon, Messrs. Thomas Louchi and Johnstone, Revs. J. Percevaux and C. Fournie, and Rev. Ederin; for Shanghai, from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Bredon and baby, Mr. Metivier, Dr. Serivel, Messrs. Joering, Protassief, and Dimitri; from Singapore, Messrs. J. Ginsberg, E. Wilder and child, L. Feinstein, J. Lowenthal, Nabukuri Enami, Mrs. Belina Blum, and Mr. Samson; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. Goubareff; from Colombo, Mr. Brandenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst, and Mr. J. Caben; from Singapore, Mrs. Ba and Mr. Bard; for Kobe, from Colombo, Mr. Reinbrecht; from Singapore, Messrs. Ishimaru and Okajuna; for Nagasaki, from Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Fourwits and Mrs. Lessiar.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Messrs. Callender, Bushy, Beale, and Ferner; from Kobe, Capt. Peper, Messrs. Schonberg, Kohler, Cardoux, and Rev. Cotin; from Shanghai, Messrs. Glindinning, Van Lohnizen, Graiza, Golmen, Alexeff, Stanley, and John Duff; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Messrs. Vaux and Masich; from Nagasaki, Mr. Kiya Nakasinen; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Comte Clary, Messrs. Alma and Komaki, and Mrs. Fake; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Murashie and Sakimura; from Shanghai, Messrs. Bonnet, Naumitlan Erkens, and C. F. Aug. Ferber; for Bombay, from Kobe, Messrs. Jannathomed, J. Abdool-Kathor, and E. Snay; from Shanghai, Mr. K. S. Framjee; for Port Said, from Yokohama, Mr. Paul Labbe; from Kobe, Mr. Paschalis; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Deladonnesse, Messrs. Hayashi, Nakamura, Knuff, and R. P. Santon; from Nagasaki, Messrs. Colin de Planoy, Sekiguchi, Hayashi, G. Beill, Watawabe Hashitsume, J. Ozawa, and Fukuchi; from Shanghai, Mr. Nigon, Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Messrs. Davis, Museau, Kouffart, Appay, Chevallier, Block, Lefeuue, J. S. M. Gaven, and Madame Boeset.

Per *Loongmoon*, from Shanghai, Capt. Witmus.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Col. and Mrs. Edge, Misses McKinnon and Haynes, Messrs. Harris and Simpson.

Per *Tsinon*, from Sydney, &c., Messrs. Wilkinson, Flowers, Katekamp, Marshall, Jessap, and Mrs. Marshall and 2 children.

Per *Phra C. C. Kiao*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. Laurensen.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Mr. Keeble, Capt. Udo Pockles, St. E. Ritter von Liebeg, Mr. and Mrs. Symons and Mrs. McClus.

Per *Purramatta*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. A. V. Hogg, S. J. Levy, D. V. Drummond, W. Morrell, W. S. Wyles, L. Weber, E. F. G. Hatch and servant, S. A. Milten, and The Hon. A. Crighton; for Singapore, Mr. G. Cochrane; for London, Corpl. W. Cox and Corpl. J. J. Duff.

DEPARTED.

Per *Karlruhe*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Rev. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Galand; for Nagasaki, Mr. Matlake; for Hiogo, Mr. F. L. Oyden; for Shanghai, from Penang, Mr. L. Roberts; from Genoa, Messrs. C. Petter, H. Moller, H. Kronefeld, P. Oppel, W. Brandenburg, G. Bracke, and Mrs. Schieminsky and children; from Naples, Mr. F. Schmidt; from Southampton, Mrs. T. P. Donovan and Mr. R. D. Meisch; from Hamburg, Messrs. V. Schmidt, Hans Doring, Hans Clansen, and F. Bethke; for Kobe, from Singapore, Mr. T. Michara; from Genoa, Mr. H. L. Paul; from Hamburg, Mr. Franz Mack; for Yokohama, from Colombo, Mr. R. Turnitschek, Mrs. Muller, and Mrs. Keeler; from Genoa, Mr. J. Kimura; from Southampton, Miss M. Sharke; from Hamburg, Mr. E. Stantz.

Per *Awa Maru*, for Singapore, Miss Oyaso, Miss Ochimo, Messrs. Assari and T. Hayashi; for Port Said, Lieut. Ducci; for Antwerp, Mr. J. Matsumoto; for London, Paymaster Hirai, Messrs. S. Hojo, G. P. Luhrs, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Patterson, and Mr. M. B. Kubota; for Marseilles, Messrs. S. Kato, Matsunami, Sano, and Watanabe.

Per *Kutami Maru*, for Manila, Mr. J. Tornoe, Major D. P. Urainard, Mr. R. C. Steele, Lieut. R. W. Mearns, Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, Messrs. Taylor, Ed. C. Andre, Preuder, U.S.A., Mrs. Aimes, Messrs. James Charles Worth, D. M. Baldwin, Mrs. Jas. Doyle, Dr. G. I. Cullen, U.S.A., Messrs. F. R. Pratt, Dyer, Smith, U.S.A., R. H. Baker, Mrs. and Miss Cornwell, Capt. Harford, Mrs. Purinton, and Mr. Dickie; for Thursday Island, Mr. H. Bowden; for Sydney, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Roberts, Mr. W. W. Funge, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Benn and child, and Mr. R. Ferris; for Melbourne, Messrs. J. Dupree and David Weisenburger.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, Mrs. Goldstein and child, Mr. C. Schlessinger, Mrs. Elliott, Messrs. J. Gruesz and J. se Cardona, Mrs. A. Prats, Messrs. A. L. Young, F. Muhlhausen, J. F. Bromfield, P. Buckley, E. Cortes, Williamson and Bibby.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for Shanghai, Messrs. A. C. Cattarini, Elia Raicevich, A. Fontana, Thos. Luochi, Goyeku, Koga, John A. Moller, Wah Yan Mann, Ohee Meo Tong, Alexano, Antonio, Stefanos, Mrs. Quiriakida, Mrs. Kiriacos, Mr. W. V. Robinson and one Parsee man; for Nagasaki, two Japanese men; for Kobe, Mr. Geo. Eckley, Messrs. C. A. Tomes, Green, A. S. Crawley, H. A. Belder and two Japanese; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goldner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rogge, Messrs. Hasegawa Lee Hin, Cheng Fat Shan and one Japanese man; for Honolulu, Miss Mary H. Kront, Messrs. Ah Kyan and Chan She; for San Francisco, Miss A. L. Derrick, Mrs. W. H. Patton, Messrs. F. W. Lawson, W. E. Tanner and S. C. Higgins; for New York, Dr. T. Papendrick.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Messrs. J. Montiero and A. M. Fonseca.

DEPARTURES.

STEAMERS.

- Airlie, British steamer, 2800, Kook, Jan. 2.
 Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 Catherine Apear, British str., 1730, Olifent, Dec. 30, David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 City of Dublin, British str., 1865, Rae, Jan. 4.
 Dodwell & Co., Limited.
 Daphne, German str., 3271, Nissen, Dec. 31.
 Siemens & Co.
 Empress of China, British str., 3003, Archibald, Dec. 27, C. P. R. Co.
 Fushun, Chinese steamer, 1504, Lunt, Jan. 1, Chinese.

Halloong, British str., 783, Robson, Jan. 5,
Douglas Lapraik & Co
Hating, French steamer, 750, Jensen, Jan. 5,
A. R. Marty
Holsatia, German str., 2,300, Bahle, Jan. 4,
Siemssen & Co
Holstein, German str., 985, Ipland, Jan. 4,
Jebson & Co
Jacob Diederichsen, Ger. str., 668, Bruhn, Dec.
29, Jebson & Co
Kalgan, British str., 1,248, Bennett, Jan. 5,
Butterfield & Swire
Katsuyama Maru, Jap. str., 1,094, Yamada, Dec.
27, Chinese
Kinshu Maru, Jap. str., 2,459, Brady, Jan. 1,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Kiukiang, British str., 1,240, Arnold, Jan. 5,
Butterfield & Swire
Kutsang, British str., 1,494, Bradley, Dec. 27,
Jardine, Matheson & Co
Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., 1,640, Sakurai, Dec. 28,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Leander, Norwegian str., 1,752, Olsen, Dec. 25,
Dodwell & Co., Limited
Loksaug, British steamer, 989, Leask, Jan. 1,
Jardine, Matheson & Co
Menmuir, British str., 1,980, George, Dec. 6,
Jardine, Matheson & Co
Pakshan, British str., 1,235, Jenkins, Dec. 31,
Bradley & Co
Parramatta, British str., 2,854, Symons, Jan. 4,
P. & O. S. N. Co
Pura C. C. Kiao, British str., 1,012, McLellan,
Jan. 2, Chinese
Rosetta, British str., 2,034, Talbot, Jan. 3,
P. & O. S. N. Co
Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., 690, Nasbet, Dec.
15, Arnold, Karberg & Co
St. Irene, British str., 2,473, Attree, Jan. 3,
Dodwell & Co., Limited
Salahadji, Dutch str., 1,235, Anema, Jan. 1,
Meyer & Co
Strathgyle, Brit. str., 3,284, Cumming, Dec. 15,
Dodwell & Co., Limited
Sultan von Leangkat, Dutch str., 1,456, Blom-
berg, Jan. 5, Meyer & Co.
Sungkiang, British str., 1,012, Moore, Dec. 31,
Butterfield & Swire
Taiwan, British steamer, 1,109, Herder, Jan. 1,
Butterfield & Swire
Tientsin, British steamer, 2,555, Fox, Jan. 3,
Butterfield & Swire
Triumph, German steamer, 875, Rieke, Dec. 6,
Jebson & Co
Tsingan, British str., 1,459, Andersen, Jan. 2,
Butterfield & Swire
Turbo, British steamer, 1,355, Falck, Dec. 28,
Arnhold, Karberg & Co
Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., 3,885, Macmillan, Jan.
5, Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Zweena, British steamer, 941, Nesbitt, Jan. 5,
Lanta, Wegener & Co

SAILING VESSELS.

John McDonald, Amr. ship, 2,128, Storer, Nov.
25, Standard Oil Co
King Arthur, British ship, 1,562, Robertson,
Jan. 1, Admiralty
Trafalgar, British 4-m. bark, 1,616, Wright,
Dec. 26, Sander, Wieler & Co
Talenkun, Amr. schr., 74, Melauder, Jan. 1,
Master
Waratah, British sch., 25, Haynes, Sept. 23,
F. W. Hall
Wm. H. Conner, Amr. ship, 1,424, Erskine,
Oct. 14, Standard Oil Co

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS
IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Smith
Dorrien, at Singapore
Algerine, sloop, 8 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. J.
W. Slade, at Hongkong
Aurora, cruiser, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Captain
Bayly, at Manila
Barfleur, battleship, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt.
Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.B., at Hongkong
Bonaventura, cruiser, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt.
R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.B., at Shanghai
Brisk, cruiser, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. R. B.
S. Wrey, at Hongkong
Centurion, flagship, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt.
J. R. Jellicoe, at Labuan
Daphne, sloop, 8 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. C.
Winnington-Ingram, at Hankow
Endymion, cruiser, 12 guns, 10,000 h.p., Capt.
G. A. Callaghan, at Weihaiwei

Esk, gun-boat, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. and
Comdr. C. Chadwick, at Shanghai
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 3,700 h.p.,
Lieut. and Comdr. Roger Keyes, at Hongkong
Firebrand, gun-boat, 4 guns, 360 h.p., in
reserve, at Hongkong
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000
h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p.,
in reserve, at Hongkong
Hermione, cruiser, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain
R. S. D. Cumming, at Singapore
Humber, storeship, Comdr. H. J. Davison,
at Hongkong
Iphigenia, cruiser, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H.
N. Dudding, at Hongkong
Linnet, gun-vessel, 2 guns, 870 h.p., Com. Wm
W. Smythe, at Wuchow
Orlando, cruiser, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. J.
H. T. Burke, at Hongkong
Peacock, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. J. J. Armstrong, at Manila
Phoenix, sloop, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Capt. R. P.
Cochran, at Hongkong
Pigmy, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lieut. Comdr.
C. J. F. Green, at Weihaiwei
Plover, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lieut. Comdr.
C. V. de M. Cowper, at Manila
Rattler, gunboat, 6 guns, 600 h.p., Lieut. Hon.
G. A. Hardinge, at Singapore
Redpole, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lieut. Comdr.
F. F. Haworth-Booth, at Chinkiang
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 2 guns, Lieut. and
Comdr. Carr, on Hongkong
Snipe, river gunboat, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. Oldham, Yangtze
Swift, gun-vessel, 2 guns, 870 h.p., in reserve,
at Hongkong
Tamar, receiving ship, Commodore Francis
Powell, C.B., at Hongkong
Tweed, gunboat, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lieut. Comdr.
H. E. Hillman, at West River
Undaunted, armoured cruiser, 12 guns, 5,500 h.p.,
Capt. A. C. Clarke, at Hongkong
Victorious, battleship, 18 guns, 10,000 h.p., Cap-
tain A. Schomberg, at Weihaiwei
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 450 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. W. Pudsey Dawson, at Hongkong
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 5,900
h.p., Lieut. and Comdr. Kelly, at Hongkong
Wivern, coast defence ship, armoured, 4 guns,
1,000 h.p., at Hongkong
Woodcock, gunboat, 2 guns, 560 h.p., Lieut.
and Comdr. Watson, on Yangtze
Woodlark, gunboat, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. R.
A. Norton, on Yangtze

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE
CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Admiral Korniloff, Russian protected cruiser, 36
guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Jakovlev, at N'saki
Aleout, Russian gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
Capt. Elkisky, at Vladivostok
Aspie, French gunboat, 6 guns, 453 h.p., Cap.
Journet, at Bangkok
Baltimore, American protected cruiser, 10 guns,
10,640 h.p., Capt. J. M. Forsyth, at Manila
Bennington, Amr. gunboat, 6 guns, 2,436 h.p.,
Comdr. C. H. Arnold, at Manila
Bobre, Russian gun-vessel, 13 guns, 1,150 h.p.,
Capt. Dobrovolsky, at Port Arthur
Callao, American gunboat, 1 gun, 55 h.p., Lieut.
B. Tappan, at Manila
Carlo Alberto, Italian cruiser, Comdr. Roberto,
at Amoy
Castine, American gunboat, 8 guns, 2,199 h.p.,
Comdr. S. W. Very, at Manila
Celtic, American supply ship, 1,890 h.p., Lieut.
Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, at Manila
Concord, Amr. g-bt., 6 guns, 3,415 h.p., Com.
S. M. Ackley, at Manila
D'Entrecasteaux, French flagship, 14 guns,
3,500 h.p., Capt. de Maroll, at Saigon
Descartes, French cruiser, Capt. de Vaisseau,
at Kwangchowwan
Deutschland, German cruiser, 8,000 h.p., Capt.
Muller, at Bangkok
Dimitri Donskoy, Russian armoured cruiser, 34
guns, 7,000 h.p., Com. Sharon, at Vladivostok
Don Juan de Austria, Amr. monitor, Captain
Rowin, at Hongkong
Eclairer, French gunboat, 8 guns, 2,050 h.p.,
Captain Texier, at Along
Elba, Italian cruiser, 18 guns, Capt. Cecconi,
at Shanghai
Etna, Italian cruiser, Capt. Giovannir Gioielli,
at Singapore

Gaidamak, Russian torpedo boat, 18 guns, 3,500
h.p., Captain Serebrennikoff, at Vladivostok
Gefion, German cruiser, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p.,
Capt. Rollmann, at Hongkong
Glacier, Amr. supply ship, Lieut. Comdr. J. B.
Briggs, at Manila
Gremiatshy, Russian armoured cruiser, 12 guns,
2,000 h.p., Capt. Miklashevsky, at P. Arthur
Hansa, German cruiser, 35 guns, Capt. Pohle,
at Singapore
Helena, American gunboat, 8 guns, 1,993 h.p.,
Com. E. K. Moore, at Manila
Hertha, German cruiser, 30 guns, — h.p., Capt.
von Usedom, at Hongkong
Itia, German gunboat, 10 guns, 1,600 h.p., Capt.
H. H. Lans, at Kiaochau
Irene, German cruiser, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p.,
Capt. Obenheimer, at Nagasaki
Iris, American distilling ship, 1,300 h.p.,
Comdr. W. H. Everett, at Hongkong
Jean Bart, French cruiser, 10 guns, 8,000 h.p.,
Capt. Auber, at Kwangchowwan
Kaiserin Augusta, German cruiser, 20 guns,
14,030 h.p., Capt. Guelich, at Shanghai
Kersaint, French gun-vessel, 13 guns, 2,200 h.p.,
Capt. de la Motte du Portail, at Saigon
Korevets, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p.,
Capt. Sillmann, at Port Arthur
Liguria, Italian cruiser, Captain S. Casella, at
Shanghai
Lion, French gunboat, Captain Amet, 4 guns,
500 h.p., at Hongkong
Mandjour, Russian cruiser, 11 guns, 1,400 h.p.,
Captain Yakovlev, at Vladivostok
Manila, American gunboat, 2 guns, 75 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Nazro, at Manila
Marco Polo, Italian cruiser, 22 guns, 10,000
h.p., Captain Ed. Lucaronato, at Singapore
Moeve, German gunboat, Captain Merten, at
Samoa
Monadnock, Amr. double-turret monitor, 6 guns,
3,000 h.p., Capt. J. McGowan, at Manila
Monocacy, American gunboat, 6 guns, 850 h.p.,
Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, at Shanghai
Monterey, Amr. double-turret monitor, 4 guns,
5,244 h.p., Com. E. H. C. Lentze, at Manila
Nanshan, American collier, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser,
at Manila
Navarin, Russian battleship, 2 guns, 1,150 h.p.,
Captain Yenish, at Port Arthur
Oregon, American battle-ship, 16 guns, 11,111
h.p., Capt. G. F. F. Wilde, at Hongkong
Otvazly, Russian armoured cruiser, 12 guns,
2,500 h.p., Com. Coprinoff, at Nagasaki
Pamiat Azova, Russian armoured cr., 36 guns,
8,000 h.p., Capt. Nidermiller, at P. Arthur
Pascal, French cruiser, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p.,
Capt. Motet, at Kwangchowwan
Petrel, Amr. gunboat, 4 guns, 1,095 h.p., Com.
C. C. Cornwell, at Cebu
Piemonte, Italian cruiser, 12 guns, 12,000 h.p.,
Captain F. Giuliani, at Singapore
Presidente Sarmiento, Argentine frigate, 16
guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. B. theder, at Manila
Princeton, American gunboat, 6 guns, 800 h.p.,
Comdr. Harry Knox, at Manila
Rossia, Russian cruiser, Capt. Domojiroff, 22
guns, 14,500 h.p., at Vladivostok
Rurik, Russian flagship, 43 guns, 13,500 h.p.,
Com. Haupt, at Nagasaki
Silatch, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
Capt. Barranoff, at Vladivostok
Sissoi Veliky, Russian battleship, 14 guns, 8,500
h.p., Capt. Mollas, at Port Arthur
Sivoutch, Russian gunboat, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p.,
Capt. Soubatin, at Port Arthur
Surprise, French gunboat, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,
Capt. Plessix, at Saigon
Vauban, French cruiser, 14 guns, 4,560 h.p.,
Captain Blondel, at Kwangchowwan
Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 16 guns,
Captain Prince Ouchtomsky, at P. Arthur
Vladnik, Russian torpedo-boat, 18 guns, 1,500
h.p., Capt. Rogulia, at Vladivostok
Wheeling, American gunboat, 6 guns, 1,081
h.p., Comdr. W. T. Burwell, at Manila
Yorktown, American gunboat, 6 guns, 3,392 h.p.,
Comdr. C. S. Sperry, at Manila
Yosemite, American converted cruiser, 10 guns,
3,800 h.p., Captain G. E. Ide, at Guam
Zabiaka, Russian cruiser, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p.,
Capt. Shkruff, at Port Arthur
Zafro, American despatch-vessel, Master A. M.
Whitton, at Hongkong